The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27. 1897. NO. 31

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	7.00	7.00	11.30	2.00
	PM	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	.....	7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg ...	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.30	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.44	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.50	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.55	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.12	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.32	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.51	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.56	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.12	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.21	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.30	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon....	7.57	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.14	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	Mail, No. 3	Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
P. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8 22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58. arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap	9 25	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

REPUBLICAN FINANCIERING.

Good Housekeeping of the Grand Old Party.

HANDLED MILLIONS: NEVER LOST A CENT.

The Whole Nation Might Be Explored and Such a Record Not Be Found.

There has been so much misrepresentation in the present campaign in reference to the management of the state treasury and auditor general's department that it is due the public a complete statement should be made showing how the business is conducted and what the records of these departments have been. During the last session of the legislature a joint committee of the senate and house was appointed for the purpose of investigating the departments above named, and making such report to the legislature as their findings would justify. The committee consisted of three senators and seven members of the house, representing both political parties. It made a thorough investigation of both departments and made its report to the legislature on March 23, 1897. The committee called before it a large number of witnesses and made a searching examination of the state officials connected with the departments in question. The report of the investigating committee, together with the testimony produced and affidavits taken, will be found in The Legislative Record of the session of 1897, beginning on page 862. For the benefit of those interested in knowing how the accounting officers of the commonwealth conduct its business, the following report of the committee is given in full. This report, made by officers sworn to perform their duty, and based upon testimony taken under oath, is a full and complete answer to the malicious and unwarranted charges that have been and are being made by evil disposed persons against our fiscal officers and their manner of conducting the business of the commonwealth.

Every voter should read the following report:

REPORT OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Snyder: Mr. President, I desire to make a report of the committee appointed to investigate the treasurer and auditor general's departments, and ask that the same be read.

To the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania: The undersigned committee, appointed under concurrent resolution passed by the legislature and approved Feb. 9, 1897, to investigate the management of the state treasury and auditor general's departments, respectfully report as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

From the testimony produced before the committee the following facts clearly appear in reference to the management of the state treasury:

BOND GIVEN BY TREASURER AND HIS DISCRETION IN DEPOSITING STATE FUNDS.

First.—The present state treasurer was inducted into office the first Monday of May, A. D. 1896, after having filed a bond, with sureties approved by the governor, in the sum of $500,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as state treasurer and a proper accounting for the revenue received by him during his official term. The committee, through its chairman, made a careful examination of the bond filed by the state treasurer and found the sureties abundantly good. We are therefore of the opinion that the state is amply protected to the full amount of the bond.

Second.—Your committee further reports that under the present law the state treasurer and his bondsmen are individually responsible to the commonwealth for any loss that may occur by reason of the failure of any banking institution where state moneys are deposited.

The system that has grown up under our statute makes the state treasurer the custodian of all state funds and requires him to account for every dollar of money received by him in his official capacity.

He has unlimited power in the matter of selecting depositories in which to place state funds. There is nothing in the law that requires him to deposit money in any particular bank or banking institution. All this is left to his discretion and business judgment. It has been the custom of state treasurers, however, to protect themselves by requiring each bank or banking institution receiving a deposit of state money to give a bond in double the amount of the deposit, conditioned for the prompt payment of the same, when called upon by them. These bonds are executed by the proper officers of the bank, and are also guaranteed by the directors and others interested as individuals. This system gives the state treasurer double security—first, that of the bank itself, and next, the personal endorsement of the individuals connected with the institution. The committee, through its chairman, made an examination of the bonds held by the state treasurer for security for the money deposited in the various banking institutions of the state, and is of the opinion that they are properly executed, and that the principal and the sureties are sufficient to fully protect the state treasurer.

Third.—The law permits the state treasurer to pay out money only on warrants of an officer authorized to draw the same. There is only one exception to this general rule, and that is the payroll of the various departments of the state government. The payroll of each department is made up monthly, is certified by the head of the department, and is authority upon which the state treasurer pays the salary of the clerks and employes generally. Most of the warrants are drawn by the auditor general, but the superintendent of public instruction, the adjutant general and some other officers are authorized by law to draw their warrants on the state treasurer in certain matters. It is the duty of the state treasurer to receive and pay without delay all warrants presented to him.

ANNUAL REVENUES ACCOUNTED FOR.

Fourth.—There was paid into the state treasury from all sources during the fiscal year 1896, $12,635,127.59. Of this amount there was transferred to the sinking fund, as provided by law, $369,371.50. There was returned to the counties three-fourths of the state tax on personal property received, amounting to $2,038,936.04, thus leaving a balance for general appropriation purposes of $10,226,820.05. According to the testimony of the state treasurer the appropriation exceeded the revenues of the last fiscal year about $2,500,000. Although a large amount of money has been received and paid out by the present treasurer, there has not been any loss to the state. The Chester County Guarantee, Trust and Safe Deposit company at the time it went into the hands of a receiver had a deposit of state funds amounting to $60,000, but the persons who had given a bond for the security of this fund paid into the state treasury the full amount of money held by said trust company, and thus relieved the treasurer of any further responsibility in connection therewith. So far as your committee is advised this is the only banking institution having a deposit of state funds that has become financially embarrassed during the incumbency of the present treasurer. According to the testimony of the state treasurer there was in the general fund on Jan. 29 last, in the 61 depositories named by him, $2,984,104.65. A list of the banks and amounts deposited with each will be found in the notes of testimony, which is made a part of this report. This statement does not include the sinking fund.

IN FIFTY-SIX YEARS ENTIRE LOSS TO STATE FROM ALL SOURCES 23 10-1000 OF 1 PER CENTUM.

Fifth.—At the request of the committee the state treasurer submitted a statement showing the annual receipts and expenditures of the commonwealth from 1840 to 1896, inclusive. In this period, 56 years, the state has received from all sources $410,974,961.73. During the same period it paid out $407,131,131.68. The loss to the state in this time has been very small. So far as the committee was able to ascertain no loss has ever occurred by reason of the default of a state treasurer or his bondsmen. Several years ago an item of $9,432.61, which had been carried along in the sinking fund account, was dropped in pursuance of a resolution of the board of sinking fund commissioners. This was done on the opinion of the attorney general, who reported the item uncollectable. This loss was the result of the old system which allowed county officers to deposit fees belonging to the state in such home banks as were designated by the state treasurer. Prior to 1860 the Bank of Commerce, of Erie, was designated as such a depository. The county officers deposited to the credit of the state certain fees of office. The bank failed, and the state treasurer took the position that inasmuch as the depository was fixed under authority of law he was relieved of personal responsibility by reason of any loss that might occur. The claim was submitted to the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, No. 309, August term, 1881, and it was decided that the treasurer was not personally responsible, yet the fact remained that the state lost the sum of $9,432.61, but this is the only loss of any kind the state has suffered since 1840. Prior to that time the committee could not obtain records giving the exact data in reference to our finances. The loss expressed in a fraction is about 23 10-1000 of 1 per centum of the amount received. It is very doubtful if any banking institution in this or any other country can show so small a percentage of loss in the handling of money, and it will be seen that the records made by the commonwealth and her state treasurers, beginning with Almon H. Reed in 1840, and continuing down to and including the term of B. J. Haywood in 1896, is one in which every Pennsylvanian may feel a just degree of pride.

NO INTEREST PAID TO THE STATE TREASURER FOR USE OF FUNDS.

Sixth.—Under the law neither the commonwealth nor the state treasurer are authorized to receive interest on deposits. Inasmuch as it has been alleged that interest has been paid on these deposits, the committee deemed it advisable to investigate this question. The state treasurer, cashier, assistant cashier and corporation clerk all testified that no interest had been paid to them or any of them on account of state moneys deposited in any banking institution. The testimony of these officers refutes the charges that state money had been loaned for political or campaign purposes; that money had been paid out of the treasury to persons who did not render service to the state, and that persons were required to receipt for a larger sum than they were entitled to receive. All these questions were directly asked by the committee, and the answers were positive and unequivocal denials of the several allegations. In order to keep down expenses the committee deemed it inexpedient to subpoena officers of banking institutions to appear in person, but required each banking institution having state funds on deposit to make an affidavit showing, among other things, the amount of money on deposit in each institution, the length of time the same had been on deposit, the opinion of the bank as to the management of the state treasury under the present incumbent, and whether or not any interest was paid to or exacted by the state treasurer, or any arrangement effected having this object in view. The affidavits are attached to this report and made a part thereof. They corroborate the testimony of the state treasurer, and clearly prove that the management of the treasury is conservative, business like, competent and honest. The committee deems it but just to say that in its investigation of the state treasury no fact has been developed that is not creditable to the state and complimentary to the treasurer.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Having completed the investigation of the state treasury, the committee proceeded to examine witnesses in reference to the management of the auditor general's department, which resulted as follows:

HISTORY OF ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

First.—The original act creating the auditing department of the commonwealth was approved April 13, 1782. The head of the department was then known as comptroller general. Under the provisions of the original act of assembly on this subject the comptroller general was authorized and empowered to liquidate and settle according to law and equity all claims against the commonwealth for any purpose whatever, and he was further authorized to draw his warrants on the state treasurer for the amount or balance of all accounts settled agreeable to law. By the act of March 17, 1809, the offices of comptroller general and register general were abolished, and it was further provided that the governor should appoint an officer to be called the auditor general, who was invested with all the powers of the comptroller general and register general. After the approval of the act of 1809 the auditor general remained an appointive officer until 1850, at which time an act of assembly was passed which made the office of auditor general elective. The act of March 30, 1811, established a system of auditing public accounts, which, with very few alterations, is in force at the present time. Under this act the auditor general is authorized and required to audit, adjust and settle all public accounts, and then transmit the same to the state treasurer, with papers and documents relating thereto, for his inspection and approval. The state treasurer is given as full and complete authority with reference to the approval and adjustment of public accounts as the auditor general. If the state treasurer does not approve the account as settled by the auditor general the law requires him to return the same to the auditor general with his objections.

The whole question is then submitted to the governor, whose decision is final and conclusive, unless an appeal is taken as provided by law. From the creation of the office of auditor general to 1829 his powers remained unchanged. In that year authority was given the governor to draw warrants on the auditor general to pay the salaries of the officers of the Eastern and Western penitentaries. This act was subsequently repealed, but other legislation was enacted which authorized the heads of certain departments to draw warrants independent of the auditor general. The act of 1854 authorized the superintendent of common schools to draw his warrant on the state treasurer for moneys appropriated to the schools. At the present time there is appropriated for school purposes between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 annually, all of which money is paid out of the state treasury on the warrant of the superintendent of public instruction. The acts of 1873, 1874, 1878, 1879 and 1887 authorized the adjutant general to draw his warrants upon the state treasurer for the expense of the National Guard. The governor and attorney general are also authorized by law to draw their warrants upon the state treasurer to pay certain expenses incurred. It will thus be seen that more than one-half of the entire revenue of the commonwealth are paid out by warrants of other officers and not subject to the inspection or supervision of the auditor general. The act of 1874 authorizes the heads of the departments to make up a monthly payroll of employes and certify the same to the state treasurer, who is then required to pay to each employe so certified the amount due him. The certified payroll is the only voucher required under the law. Thus it clearly appears that many encroachments have been made upon the original authority of the auditor general to liquidate and settle accounts according to law and equity, and draw warrants for the balances found due.

In addition to the duties imposed upon the auditor general by the act of 1811 and supplementary legislation in reference to the same subject, he is ex-officio member of several important boards. A reference to the testimony will show the duties he is required to perform in connection with such boards and will furnish a detailed statement of the many important duties performed by this official. The board of accounts, which consists of the attorney general, auditor general and state treasurer, is a quasi judicial tribunal with almost unlimited powers in the resettlement of public accounts. This is the only body that is authorized by law to open and resettle accounts after the expiration of the year in which the original account was settled. Although this board is clothed with very great power in matters in which the state has a vital interest, your committee is impressed with the belief that these powers have been uniformly exercised with a spirit of fairness and equity that has fully protected the interests of the commonwealth and not dealt unjustly or harshly with individuals or corporations whose claims were adjusted by it.

REVENUE DERIVED FROM CORPORATIONS.

From the above statement it appears that the corporations in 1874 paid $2,642,993.09, while in 1896 there were raised in revenues from the same source $7,175,733.71. In other words, of the total revenues received by the state each year, the corporations bear a large proportion of the burden. No state tax has been paid on real estate since 1866, while the tax on corporations has steadily increased since that time. There have been incorporated since 1874 upwards of 12,000 corporations, many of which are paying taxes to the commonwealth. We consider this a hopeful sign, and to be in keeping with the spirit of the times, to require corporations which secure valuable franchises from the state to bear a large share of the burdens of taxation. It will be noticed that the tax on personal property in 1874 amounted to $545,523.74, while in 1896 this same tax amounted to $2,716,207.94. Three-fourths of this latter sum is returned by the state to the counties for the relief of local taxation. The tax on personal property above referred to is derived from taxing moneys at interest, bonds, mortgages and other evidence of indebtedness. It is collected by the local authorities, paid to the state, and three-fourths of the amount returned to the counties. In addition to the amount of the personal property tax returned to the several counties it has been the uniform policy of the state to exempt real estate from taxation for state purposes, and further relief is extended the

Continued on eighth page

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.'

—A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommeding this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—*The Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

"KEEP A STIFF UPPER LIP."

There's a bit of homely wisdom
  Floating 'round this busy world
For the weak and sad and helpless
  Who, alas! are often hurled
'Gainst the rocks of old Misfortune,
  Off the cape of dark Despair,
When they fail to gain a foothold
  On earth's surface anywhere;
And it loves to come and tell them,
  As it sees them slide and slip,
"The man who does the winning
  Keeps a good stiff upper lip!"

Ah! it seems a little matter
  To the man on solid ground
That your legs are knocking under
  And your hands are simply bound
By the cruel gyves of weakness,
  Wrapped around your quivering frame;
Though you're working tooth and talons
  To "get there" all the same,
He'll often kindly tell you
  That you "mustn't lose your grip,
But must sally forth to battle
  With a good stiff upper lip!"

There is value in the saying
  And there's value in the fact,
And there's many times its value
  In just the simple act;
But I often stop to wonder
  When I hear it glibly said
How much there is in knowing
  You have easy paths to tread,
And can hold the hand of fortune
  And need not fear her whip
While you sing and dance beside her
  "With a good stiff upper lip!"

And oft I wonder further
  In behalf of him who's down,
As he watches through the darkness
  For some cherished good to crown
The effort he is making
  In the silence and the night,
If, standing in the doorway
  In a blaze of welcome light,
He should chance to see the preachers
  Who give this brilliant "tip,"
Holding out their hands to help him,
  "Keep a good stiff upper lip!"

But e'en through all its phases
  That mock our load of care
This homely bit of wisdom
  Is a tonic to despair;
And we need to take it humbly
  As we wander to and fro,
For the God-man made it holy
  On the cross of long ago;
And though we drink the wormwood
  And life's pleasures seldom sip,
We must still toil on, my brothers,
  "With a good stiff upper lip!"
—Chicago Chronicle.

THE MORTGAGE ON RODERICK DHU.

BY ANNIE HAMILTON DONNELL.

Tilly stopped ironing and listened. The pounding, with its accompaniment of baby language, had ceased.

"Roddy Doo! Roddy Doo!" called Tilly, in alarm. Had he run away again?—Oh, dear!

"It's that gran'mother knot I tied!" she thought. "If I only could learn to tie a square one he couldn't undo!"

She got down from the salt box in a hurry. It fell over with a little crash. Tilly was so short and the table was so tall that the salt box was as necessary to ironing day as the irons themselves.

"Roddy! Roddy Doo—oo!" she called all the way out to the apple tree. Yes—just as she had expected. He'd run away! The clothesline trailed away with sinuous curves down to the little one-hinged gate, but there was no Roderick Dhu, rosy and dimpled and dirty, at its end. Only his crumply pink sunbonnet with the white "poker dots" was left of him. Tilly snatched it up.

"Roddy Doo-oo! Rod-dy Doo-oo-oo! Where are you-oo?" she kept calling, unconsciously poetic. There was very little poetry in Tilly Gamble's hard, unsheltered little life—and so much prose!

The big calico apron that went with the irons and the salt box trailed round Tilly's toes and got in their way persistently. The crumply sunbonnet flapped against her knees as she scurried on.

"Where'n the cr'ated world's he run to?" she gasped. "He ain't up the road or down the road or crossways o' the road. I can't see a single inch of him, and it's too far to the riv— Oh, no, no, no!"

She shuddered all over her thin little frame, and the freckles on her small face stood out unduly prominent on its sudden whiteness.

"He never could run there, with such teenty-tonty short legs—he couldn't! he couldn't!" She comforted herself, but the fright stayed behind in her heart. That terror was never quite out of Tilly's heart, except at night when Roderick Dhu was asleep and beyond its reach.

"Oh, dear!" sometimes she thought, "if Moses Brady's last name was only Bulrushes and he ha t a miracle rod and could dry that river up!"

But Roddy Doo had not run away to the river. Tilly found him—of all places!—in Gershom Flint's front yard. Was there ever such a baby there before? Did ever another baby rummage among his flower beds?

It terrified Tilly to see him there. She caught him up and twisted him in her apron.

"O Roddy Doo!" she cried, softly. "You ran away, you naughty baby—you naughty, naughty Roddy Doo!"

"Fow! fow! see!" piped Roderick Dhu, opening his tiny moist palm to display a broken-spirited flower or two crushed into it. His little face peeping out of Tilly's apron was freighted with mischievous glee.

"Mo' fow!" he cried, struggling to get down.

"No, no; no more flowers. Roddy Doo must go right home with Tilly an' never, never, nev-er run away again! An' O Roddy Doo, when you do run away, don't run to this man's house. He don't like little babies—naughty babies!" she added, pointing a hasty moral.

She hurried home and retied Roderick Dhu with an extra knot to the rope's end. Then she went back to her ironing. It was Mrs. Primble's ironing, but when Tilly took it home by and by a sharp disappointment awaited her.

"You needn't come after the clothes next Tuesday, Tilly," Mrs. Primble said, "an' you needn't go to Miss Kath'rine's neither. She told me to say so. She an' me's goin' to put out our washin's an' ironin's both. We've decided to."

"May—may I do 'em for you?" asked Tilly, eagerly.

"You, child? Why, you're crazy! You ain't no more fit to scrub than a swaddlin' baby."

"Oh, yes, Mis' Primble, I'm real strong—feel of my arms. An' they're just as tough! I—I wisht you'd let me."

"No, no, child. What an idea!" Mrs. Primble's voice was unconsciously sharp. "Besides, we've got a woman all spoke to. How's Roddy?" she added, hastily changing the subject.

"What'm? Oh, Roddy Doo? He's pretty well, thank you, ma'am. I—guess I'd better be goin' now."

Out in the street Tilly's tense little hands beat tattoo against her sides. She winked rapidly to keep back the tears.

"She might's well've said it," she thought, bitterly. "She might's well've said, 'you don't iron 'em smooth enough, Tilly Gamble, an' you wouldn't wash 'em clean.' I guess I knew what she meant! Poh, I should hope you ain't goin' to cry, Tilly, or I'm ashamed o' you, yes I am!"

But in the night Tilly's tears persisted in pushing their way out. She could not wink them back. In her plain little nightgown she sat up straight in bed and gazed into the darkness unseeingly. Mechanically she put out her hand and patted Roddy Doo's warm little body beside her over and over again; it comforted her.

"Somebody else has got to let me iron," she was thinking. "I've got to do something. If—if I don't, an'—an' the money gets all gone, then I'll have to carry Roddy Doo to the 'sylum—Oh, I can't, I can't!"

Poor little Tilly! The thought of that was more than even her stout little heart could bear—to have Roddy Doo taken away from her! It had stared her in the face ever since her mother died. That was nearly a year ago now.

If Mis' Primble an' Miss Kath'rine had given her up an' the Peters' moved away—"an' they're goin' to!" moaned Tilly in the dark; what should she do? She couldn't go out to work—there was Roddy Doo. And the money—mother's money—was almost gone.

Another trouble—but Tilly would not think of that—was the little shanty house they lived in. By and by the man that owned the land was going to tear it down and build a great, new house. By and by—its very indefiniteness comforted Tilly, and there were nearer dangers now to brood over. Until "by and by" she and Roderick Dhu were permitted to live, rent free, in the tiny, unkempt house.

"But you can't live in free houses without eatin'," ran on the child's anxious thoughts; "an' you can't eat when there ain't anything, an' folks won't let you iron their clothes. Oh, dear me!"

It was very late when at last the stiff little figure swayed back on the pillow asleep. There followed hard days for Tilly. She hardly knew how she got through them, the load on her heart was so heavy and the dread of the "'sylum" loomed so before her.

The Peters moved away, and, one by one, Tilly's slender little means of support seemed to desert her. She kept her trouble to herself, and, when there was no help for it, she set her little white teeth and got Roddy Doo ready. It was a very short process. The night before the day she had set to carry him to the orphan asylum she lay awake all night, with the baby in her arms and his sweet, warm breath fanning her cheeks. Her trembling fingers patted him incessantly, hour after hour.

Just as the faintest daylight began to creep into the world Tilly's inspiration came to her. It took away her breath. It set her pulses beating with wild, triumphant joy. She hugged Roddy Doo fiercely against her breast and then crooned over him till he went to sleep again.

"I'll do it. I'll do it!" she whispered. "I'll go today—oh, I'm goin' to keep Roddy Doo—I've found a way!"

Gershom Flint was the richest and the hardest man in Prospectville. People said he had been keen and snug and hard as his own name. The boys nicknamed him Skin Flint, and to all appearances he admirably fitted the unsavory name. About half the houses in the town were under mortgage to Gershom Flint—woe betide them!—and a sharper man could not easily have been found to carry so many of other people's burdens.

That was what people said. If old Mary Jessup, who had kept Gershom Flint's house for him for 20 years, thought different, no one knew it. If she could have told of many quiet good deeds done during all these years, she never did tell. Her face, as grave and stern as her master's, was as inscrutable. They lived their lonely, uneventful lives in apparent indifference to people and people's tongues.

At his breakfast one day Mary interrupted him in an unusual way. She was smiling, and her master felt a sudden wonder that he had never seen before how really good looking Mary was.

"There's some young ones to see you, sir," Mary said. "They come to the front door, an' they're waitin'. There's a little gal an' a baby."

"Children—to see me!" Gershom Flint's voice had astonishment in it. It was such an unusual occurrence—children! When had any children ever been to see him before?

He got up and pushed away his chair.

"Where did you leave them, Mary?" he asked, with affected indifference.

"I asked 'em in, but the little gal said she'd stay to the door. She's got the baby tied to her."

"She's got wha.?"

"The baby, sir—tied to her with a string. She said she had to or he'd run away."

"Oh! Well, go and fetch 'em in here. Tell 'em I've only got a minute to spare. Hurry 'em up."

Confound it! What could any children want of him, Gershom Flint! He wasn't really on visiting terms with any of their kind; must be little beggars, confound 'em!

He took out his watch and held it in his hand as Tilly and Roddy Doo came in. Roddy Doo was tugging back on his leash stoutly. His small, round face was very shiny with recent soap-suds and puckered with grieved revolt.

Tilly put both hands on his tiny shoulders and pushed him toward Gershom Flint. Her face was full of eager purpose.

"I came—Roddy Doo, make a bow—quick—to the man—to get you to mortgage the baby," she said. "If you please," she added, in polite afterthought.

Mr. Flint stared astonished.

"Hey?"

"To mortgage the baby—him, you know," prodding Roddy Doo's fat cheek with her finger. "I want him mortgaged right off—if you please. It's the way they do when—when they haven't any more money left, isn't it?" she asked, eagerly. She had gone up quite close to him and was peering wistfully into his stern face. Roderick Dhu, on tiptoe, reached up and cluched his dangling watch chain with a murmur of approval. The little moist, velvety hand touched his for an instant on its way.

The girl's anxious face close to his face, the baby's touch unfamiliarly, oddly pleasant, and, above all, the extraordinary proposal, combined together to produce a strange effect upon Gershom Flint's senses. If he had ever cried or laughed in his life he would have better understood the confusion of sensations. As it was he merely waited for further developments. What would come next?

"Won't you do it?" asked Tilly, a little note of apprehension in her voice. "He's a beautiful baby to mortgage. I wisht you would!"

"You wish I would, hey? Mortgage the baby, hey? Come here, little chap!"

Gershom Flint actually lifted the child to his knee in an awkward, unaccustomed way. Little amused wrinkles were beginning to radiate from the corners of his eyes—stiffly, as if the skin were unused altogether to the process. A warm spot somewhere in Gershom Flint's heart was manifesting itself insistently. He ran his fingers lightly over the wriggling baby body as if testing its soundness.

"What do you value him at?" he asked, gravely,

"W—what?" quavered Tilly, looking blank.

"I'm not accustomed to mortgage for more than two-thirds the value. So I must know what price you set on the youngster—how much you think he's worth, that is."

"Oh!" breathed Tilly. Her brows were knit in puzzled thought. She looked at Roddy Doo with all her love in her eyes and an anxious quiver in her chin. The tiny fellow's head was nestled against Gershom Flint's coat, as he clinked the gold chain, with soft repetition, against the buttons.

"He's worth everything—all there is—to me," said Tilly, slowly.

"Exactly," Gershom Flint nodded gravely. "Well, I will mortgage him at two-thirds of his value, interest at six per cent., payable quarterly. Does that suit you, hey?"

"Oh, yes—oh, I thank you so much! An' I needn't put him in any dredful 'sylum—no, no, no! Roddy, Roddy Doo, do you hear, darlin'? You're goin' to stay right with Tilly an' be tied to Tilly's clothesline?"

Gershom Flint uttered a queer guttural sound. Roderick Dhu was asleep! His little hand slowly relaxed about the watch chain and fell with a soft slap to the big hand underneath. Through the thick coat his little head felt pleasantly warm.

When Tilly went home that afternoon she carried, tightly held against her breast, a little role of "mortgage money" that meant home and Roddy Doo and all things beautiful to her. She hid the most of it away with careful prudence and only resorted to it under actual stress of need. For little Tilly Gamble carried on her narrow, thin shoulders a wise head of her own. She went patiently about among the neighbors seeking work, squaring the thin shoulders and trying to look "grown up" and capable. It was a discouraging quest for the most part, but Tilly kept persistently, stubbornly at it till she found, here and there, little tasks to do that helped to make Roderick Dhu's mortgage "spend."

But the little hidden hoard dwindled in spite of Tilly. There was the interest money—that came out of it every month—and every month, with precise regularity, Tilly and Roddy Doo, shining and clean, paid it to Gershom Flint.

He came to anticipate their coming with more interest than he would confess to his dogged old heart. It grew to be the one bright, fresh spot in his lonesome existence—the sight of Tilly's plain, honest little face and Roddy Doo's nestle on his knee. Between times, too, he kept the children in view, quietly and with a feeling of responsibility that greatly astonished himself.

Once he made them a call at the shanty house. He had heard that its owner was planning to tear it down and rebuild in a short time. The news disturbed him unaccountably.

Tilly was ironing, pieced out by the salt box. The baby, pieced out by the clothesline, was placidly making mud pies outside the kitchen door. He held one up to Gershom Flint with prompt politeness, pressing it upon him.

"No, thank you, I've had my dinner, Roderick Dhu. Where's your sister, eh?"

Tilly appeared at the door, rolling down her sleeves precipitately.

"Oh, Mr. Flint," she said, "won't you walk right in? I'll wash Roddy Doo's face an' untie him. Won't you take a chair?"

Gershom Flint's keen eyes looked over Tilly's head at the kitchen's bareness and tiny dimensions. He noticed how clean it was. He saw the salt box, and it appealed with dumb pathos to him. And this was the home they were going to be turned out of!

"No. No, I won't come in," he said, slowly. "I was going by and thought I would stop and see if my—ah—property was in good condition—or needed repairs—or anything of that sort."

He looked down at the little mud-pieman, with the wrinkles again around his eyes.

"He seems—yes, I should say he was in perfect repair. I am entirely satisfied," he added, gravely.

When winter arrived affairs in the shanty house were sorely out of joint. The old contingency stared Tilly in the face, and new troubles augmented her alarm. Roddy Doo's mortgage—that was all gone, and, oh, the interest money! Tilly wrung her thin little hands in despair. The interest had not been paid for ever so long. And the last—not least—straw was the shanty house itself. For they were ordered out in three days.

It was interest day, and Tilly muffled Roderick Dhu in her shawl and led his little lagging feet to Gershom Flint's. Not to pay it—oh, no! But they must go and tell him they couldn't yet.

"I—I can't pay it, Mr. Flint," she cried, tremulously. "I can't. But if you'll wait—"

"No," Gershom Flint said, distinctly, "I shall foreclose."

"F-fore—what, sir?"

Tilly did not comprehend the word, but the sound of it terrified her. It sounded like "'sylum" in her ears.

"I shall foreclose," said Gershom Flint again. "And that means the baby belongs to me. When the interest is unpaid the possessor of the mortgage has the right to the mortgaged property. Roderick Dhu, come here! Take off his shawl."

He held out his arms, and the child leaped into them.

"Tilly come—Tilly too!" he cried in his shrill treble. "Tilly come too."

Tilly stood in fixed despair. Her gaunt little face slowly whitened. What was this that had happened? No wonder that word sounded like "'sylum"—it was "'sylum"—it was! it was! And no help for it in all the world!

A low cry escaped from Tilly's rigid throat.

"Tilly—Tilly too!" shrilled the baby voice importunately.

"Yes," Gershom Flint's voice rang out distinct and gentle and comforting. He held out his hand:

"Yes, Tilly—Tilly too," he said —The Housewife.

Bicycle Smuggling.

Bicycles are used for smuggling on the frontier of France and Belgium. The custom officers at Tourooing took to pieces the machine ridden by a man they suspected, and found that all the hollow tubing was stuffed with pepper.

PLEASURE'S PROFESSION.

Though the perfume of the roses
  Brings no more its blandishment;
Though the honey bee now dozes
  In luxurious content;
Let us still be bland and smiling,
  Nor lament the days of yore;
Let us turn to the beguiling
  That the future has in store.

Though the honeysuckles vanish,
  Though the frost may reign supreme,
Ruthless autumn cannot banish
  Redolence and dainty gleam.
Our good cheer cannot be shattered;
  Fancy sweetly bids us wake,
To inhale the incense scattered
  By the radiant buckwheat cake.
—Washington Star.

HUMOROUS.

"I'm sorry to hear you have been ill. Had you to keep your bed?" "No, miss; I had to sell it."

First Cyclist—Oh, you wouldn't like Jobson; he's got a wheel in his head. Second Cyclist—What make?

"My dear, why are you saving those old fly papers?" "Why, you said you always have to buy flies when you go fishing."

Si Hayseed—Hyar, young fellar! I don't allow nobody ter ketch fish on my farm. The Young Fellow (disgustedly)—Who's catching fish.

"Why do prosperous men always say that the ladder of success is made up of broken rounds?" "Well, they do it that other fellows won't try to crawl up after them."

The Sunday school class was singing "I Want to Be an Angel." "Why don't you sing louder, Bobby?" asked the teacher. "I'm singing as loud as I feel," explained Bobby.

Sister—There! you have candy all over your new suit. What will mamma say? Little Brother—Well, mamma won't let me have any fun in these clothes till I get 'em spoiled.

Blinks—You don't mean to say you've found a sure way to make money at the races? Jinks—Sure as shooting. I never fail. Blinks—My! my. Do you buy tips? Jinks—No; I sell them.

"Our typewriter girl asked the boss if he couldn't lighten her work." "What did he say?" "He told her not to hit her typewriter keys so hard and to lick her postage-stamps only on the corners."

Foster—Look here, Felton! I took your advice on that horse Felldown, and I'm dead broke. I thought you said the owners were going to play him to win? Felton—That's right. They did win. They bet against him.

"Now, really," said the Thoughtful Man, "did you ever see a woman who was homely enough to stop a clock by looking at it?" "No," said the Nonsensical Chap, "but I have seen a woman stop a car by looking at the conductor."

"I saw Jones this morning," said the gentleman with the pea green whiskers, "with an awful cut on his head that his wife had given him. He was hurrying as fast as he could to the——" "To the doctor?" "Naw. To the barber's to have it cut right."

Pleasant Woman (in art gallery, noticing an artist copying one of the old masters)—Why do they paint this picture twice? Her Husband—Why, that's quite plain. When the new picture is done, they hang that one on the wall and throw the old one away.

"So, I have won the wager," he said, joyfully, "and the ten kisses are mine. I will take them at once." "George," said the beautiful girl, with a generous light in her eye, "I am not the one to drive a hard bargain. Let's call it nine ninety-nine." At ten o'clock the score was past the hundredth mark.

Pug Envious of the Swimming Cat.

Every one of the kaisers' six sons, even the youngest, can swim like rats, and this reminds me—whoever heard of a cat swimming? But there is a certain cat of clerical associations and impeccable social standing, who swims like a fish, and what is more, appears to enjoy it like any duckling. A pug dog in the family seems to think the performance unnatural, and whenever the cat goes down to take his bath, the pug follows, showing every sign of jealousy when visitors applaud and express surprise. The other day Master Pug could stand it no longer; he, too, took a plunge, and in a few moments having reached puss seized the creature by the throat and held its head under water until life was nearly extinct. Fortunately some one saw the deed and rushed to the rescue, but even this painful experience has failed to deter the cat from taking his favorite amusement. One might readily believe now that even the animal species were "degenerates" and turning topsy-turvy in this century end, like their superiors.—Boston Herald.

Dead Easy.

It was midnight.

"I was forced to change my mind about that young man who comes to call on Mabel," remarked papa. "You know I had my misgivings, feeling that he was likely to turn out badly."

"Yes," rejoined mamma.

"Well, I find that he turns out quite readily."

Saying which the old man removed his shin guards and chest protector and gave himself over to slumber.—Detroit Journal.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SABBATH DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Story of the Three Taverns—The Ruin Wrought by Liquor—Crimson Wave of Dissipation Has Destroyed More Sailors Than the Ocean—Mankind's Curse.

TEXT: "They came to meet us as far as Appii Forum and the Three Taverns."—Acts xxviii., 15.

Seventeen miles south of Rome, Italy, there was a village of unfortunate name and bibulous suggestion. A tavern is a place of entertainment, and, in our time, part of the entertainment is a provision of intoxicants. One such place you would think would have been enough for that Italian village. No! There were three of them, with doors open for entertainment and obfuscation. The world has never lacked stimulating drinks. You remember the condition of Noah on one occasion, and of Abigail's husband, Nabal, and the story of Belshazzar's feast, and Benhadad, and the new wine in old bottles, and whole paragraphs on prohibition enactment thousands of years before Neal Dow was born; and no doubt there were whole shelves of inflammatory liquid in these hotels which gave the name to the village where Paul's friends came to meet him; namely, the Three Taverns. In vain I search ancient geography for some satisfying account of that village. Two roads came from the sea coast to that place; the one from Actium and the other from Puteoli, the last road being the one which Paul traveled. There were, no doubt, in that village houses of merchandise and mechanics' shops and professional offices, but nothing is known of them. All we know of that village is that it had a profusion of inns—the Three Taverns. Paul did not choose any one of these taverns as the place to meet his friends. He certainly was very abstemious, but they made the selection. He had enlarged about keeping the body under, though once he prescribed for a young theological student a stimulating cordial for a stomachic disorder; but he told him to take only a small dose—"a little wine for thy stomach's sake."

One of the worst things about these Three Taverns was that they had especial temptation for those who had just come ashore. People who had just landed at Actium or Puteoli were soon tempted by these three hotels, which were only a little way up from the beach. Those who are disordered of the sea (for it is a physical disorganizer), instead of waiting for the gradual return of physical equipoise, are apt to take artificial means to brace up. Of the one million sailors now on the sea, how few of them coming ashore will escape the Three Taverns! After surviving hurricanes, cyclones, icebergs, collisions, many of them are wrecked in harbor. I warrant that if a calculation were made of the comparative number of sailors lost at sea and lost ashore, those drowned by the crimson wave of dissipation would far outnumber those drowned by the salt water.

Alas! that the large majority of those who go down to the sea in ships should have twice to pass the Three Taverns, namely: Before they go out and after they come in. That fact was what aroused Father Taylor, the great sailors' preacher, at the Sailors' Bethel, Boston, and at a public meeting at Charlestown he said, "All the machinery of the drunkard-making, soul-destroying business is in perfect running order, from the low grog holes on the docks, kept open to ruin my poor sailor boys, to the great establishments in Still House Square, and when we ask men what is to be done about it, they say 'you can't help it,' and yet there is Bunker Hill, and you say you can't stop it; and up there are Lexington and Concord." We might answer Father Taylor's remark by saying, "The trouble is not that we can't stop it, but that we won't stop it." We must have more generations slain before the world will fully wake up to the evil. That which tempted the travelers of old who came up from the seaports of Actium and Puteoli is now the ruin of seafaring men as they come up from the coasts of all the continents, namely, the Three Taverns.

There are streets in some of our cities where there are three or four taverns on every block; aye, where every other house is a tavern. You can take the Arabic numeral of my text, the three, and put on the right hand side of it one cipher, and two ciphers, and four ciphers, and that re-inforcement of numerals will not express the statistics of American rummeries. Even if it were a good, healthy business, supplying a necessity, an article superbly nutritious, it is a business mightily overdone, and there are three taverns where there ought to be only one.

The fact is, there are, in another sense, Three Taverns now; the gorgeous tavern for the affluent, the medium tavern for the working classes, and the tavern of the slums, and they stand in line, and many people, beginning with the first, come down, through the second, and come out at the third. At the first of the three taverns, the wines are of celebrated vintage, and the whiskies are said to be pure, and they are quaffed from cut glass, at marble side-tables, under pictures approaching master-pieces. The patrons pull off their kid gloves, and hand their silk hats to the waiter, and push back their hair with a hand on one finger of which is a cameo.

But those patrons are apt to stop visiting that place. It is not the money that a man pays for drinks, for what are a few hundred or a few thousand dollars to a man of large income; but their brain gets touched, and that unbalances their judgment, and they can see fortunes in enterprises surcharged with disaster. In longer or shorter time they change taverns, and they come down to tavern the second, where the pictures are not quite so scrupulous of suggestion and the small table is rougher and the castor standing on it is of German silver and the air has been kept over from the night before and that which they sip from the pewter mug has a larger percentage of benzine, ambergris, creosote, henbane, strychnine, prussic acid, coculus indicus, plaster of paris, copperas, and nightshade. The patron may be seen almost every day, and perhaps many times the same day at this tavern the second, but he is preparing to graduate. Brain, liver, heart, nerves, are rapidly giving way. That tavern the second has its dismal echo in his business destroyed and family scattered and woes that choke one's vocabulary. Time passes on, and he enters tavern the third; a red light outside, a hiccoughing and besotted group inside. He will be dragged out of doors about 2 o'clock in the morning and left on the sidewalk, because the bartender wants to shut up. The poor victim has taken the regular course in the college of degradation. He has his diploma written on his swollen, bruised, and blotched physiognomy. He is a regular graduate of the Three Taverns. As the police take him up and put him in the ambulance the wheels seem to rumble with two rolls of thunder, one of which says, "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright in the cup, for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." The other thunder roll says, "All drunkards shall have their place in the lake that burneth with fire and with brimstone."

I am glad to find in this scene of the text that there is such a thing as declining successfully great Tavernian temptations. I can see from what Paul said and did after he had traveled the following seventeen miles of his journey, that he had received no damage at the Three Taverns. How much he was tempted I know not. Do not suppose that he was superior to temptation. That particular temptation has destroyed many of the grandest, mightiest, noblest statesmen, philosophers, heroes, clergymen, apostles of law and medicine and government and religion. Paul was not physically well under any circumstances; it was not in mock depreciation that he said he was "in bodily presence weak." It seems that his eyesight was so poor that he did his writing through an amanuensis, for he mentions it is something remarkable that his shortest Epistle, the one to Philemon, was in his own penmanship, saying: "I, Paul, have written it with my own hand." He had been thrown from his horse, he had been stoned, he had been endungeoned, he had had his nerves pulled on by preachihg at Athens to the most scholarly audience of all the earth, and at Corinth to the most brilliantly profligate assemblage, and been howled upon by the Ephesian worshipers of Diana, tried for his life before Felix, charged by Festus with being insane, and crawled up on the beach, drenched in the shipwreck, and much of the time had an iron handcuff on his wrist, and if any man needed stimulus, Paul needed it, but with all his physical exhaustion, he got past the Three Taverns undamaged, and stepped into Rome all ready for the tremendous ordeal to which he was subjected. Oh! How many mighty men, feeling that they must brace up after extraordinary service, and prepare themselves for other service, have called on the spirit of wine for inspiration, and in a few years have been sacrified on the altar of a Moloch, who sits on a throne of human carcasses. Shall I call the names of fifty of the victims, all of them illustrious in American history? No! It would not be wise, or kind, or Christian to call their names in public, but you call them out of your own memory. Oh, how many splendid men could not get past the Three Taverns.

Long ago an arch fiend arrived in our world, and he built an invisible cauldron of temptation. He built that cauldron strong and stout for all ages and all nations. First he squeezed into the cauldron the juices of the forbidden fruit of paradise; then he gathered for it a distillation from the harvest fields and the orchards of the hemispheres; then he poured into this cauldron capsicum and logwood and assault and battery and vitriol and opium and rum and murder and sulphuric acid and theft and potash and cochineal and red carrots and poverty and death and hops. But it was a dry compound, and it must be moistened and it must be liquefied, and so the arch fiend poured into the cauldron the blood of twenty thousand assassinations. And then the arch fiend took a shovel that he had brought up from the furnaces beneath, and he put the shovel into this great cauldron and began to stir, and the cauldron began to heave and rock and boil and sputter and hiss and smoke, and the nations gathered around it with cups and tankards and demijohns and kegs, and there was enough for all, and the arch fiend cried: "Aha! Champion fiend am I! Who has done more than I have for coffins and graveyards and prisons and the populating of the lost world? And when this cauldron is emptied I'll fill it again, and I'll stir it again, and it will smoke again, and that smoke will join another smoke—the smoke of a torment—that ascendeth for ever and ever. I drove fifty ships on the rocks of Newfoundland and the Skerries and the Goodwins. I have ruined more Senators than will gather next winter in the national councils. I have ruined more Lords than will be gathered in the House of Peers. The cup out of which I ordinarily drink is a bleached human skull, and the upholstery of my palace is so rich a crimson because it is dyed in human gore, and the mosaic of my floors is made up of the bones of children dashed to death by drunken parents, and my favorite music, sweeter than Te Deum or triumphal march—my favorite music is the cry of daughters turned out at midnight on the street because father has come home from a carousal, and the seven-hundred-voiced shriek of the sinking steamer because the captain was not himself when he put the ship on the wrong course. Champion fiend am I! I have kindled more fires, I have wrung out more agonies, I have stretched out more midnight shadows, I have opened more Golgothas, I have rolled more Juggernauts, I have damned more souls, than any other emissary of diabolism. Champion fiend am I. Ha! ha! ha! ha!"

But what a glad time when the world comes to its last Three Taverns for the sale of intoxicants. Now there are so many of them that statistics are only a more or less accurate guess as to their number. We sit with half-closed eyes and undisturbed nerves and hear that in 1872 in the United States there were 1964 breweries, 4340 distilleries, and 171,669 retail dealers, and that possibly by this time these figures may be truthfully doubled. The fact is that these establishments are innumerable, and the discussion is always disheartening, and the impression is abroad that the plague is so mighty and universal it can never be cured, and the most of sermons on this subject close with the Book of Lamentations, and not with the Book of Revelations. Excuse me from adopting any such infidel theory. The Bible reiterates it until there is no more power in inspiration to make it plainer that the earth is to be, not half, or three-quarters, but wholly redeemed. On that rock I take my triumphant stand and join in the chorus of Hosannahs.

One of the most advantageous movements in the right direction is taking this whole subject into the education of the young. On the same school-desk with the grammar, the geography, the arithmetic are books telling the lads and lasses of ten and twelve and fifteen years of age what are the physiological effects of strong drink, what it does with the tissue of the liver and the ventricles of the brain; and whereas other generations did not realize the evil until their own bodies were blasted, we are to have a generation taught what the viper is before it stings them, what the hyena is before it rends them, how deep is the abyss before it swallows them. Oh! boards of education, teachers in schools, professors in colleges, Legislatures, and Congresses, widen and augment that work, and you hasten the complete overthrow of this evil.

It will go down. I have the word of Almighty God for that in the assured extirpation of all sin. But shall we have a share in the universal victory? The liquor saloons will drop from the hundreds of thousands into the score of thousands, and then from the thousands into the hundreds, and then from the hundreds into the tens, and from the tens to Three. The first of these last three taverns will be where the educated and philosophic and the high-up will take their dram, but that class, aware of the power of the example they have been setting, will turn their back upon the evil custom and be satisfied with two natural beverages that God intended for the stimulus of the race—the Java coffee plantations furnishing the best of the one and the Chinese tea fields the best of the other. And some day the barroom will be crowded with people at the vendue and the auctioneer's mallet will pound at the sale of the appurtenances.

The second of these last three taverns will take down its flaming sign and extinguish its red light and close its doors, for the working class will have concluded to buy their own horses and furnish their own beautiful homes and replenish finely the wardrobe of their own wives and daughters, instead of providing the distillers, the brewers, and liquor sellers with wardrobes and mirrors and carriages. And the next time that second tavern is opened it will be a drug store, or a bakery, or a dry goods establishment, or a school. Then there will be only one more of the Three dissipating Taverns left. I don't know in what country, or city, or neighborhood it will be, but look at it, for it is the very last. The last inebriate will have staggered up to its counter and put down his pennies for his dram. Its last horrible adulteration will be mixed and quaffed to eat out the vitals and inflame the brain. The last drunkard will have stumbled down its front steps. The last spasms of delirium tremens caused by it will be struggled through. The old rookery will be torn down, and with its demolition will close the earth's abominations. The last of the dissipating Three Taverns of all the world will be as thoroughly blotted out as were the Three Taverns of my text.

In this battle the visible troops are not so mighty as the invisible. The Gospel campaign began with the supernatural—the midnight chant that woke the shepherds, the hushed sea, the eyesight given where the patient had been born without the optic nerve, the sun obliterated from the noonday heavens, the law of gravitation loosing its grip as Christ ascended; and as the Gospel campaign began with the supernatural, it will close with the supernatural; and the winds and the waves and the lightnings and the earthquakes will come in on the right side and against the wrong side; and our ascended champions will return, whether the world sees them or does not see them. I do not think that those great souls departed are going to do nothing hereafter but sing psalms, and play harps, and breathe frankincense and walk seas of glass mingled with fire. The mission they fulfilled while in the body will be eclipsed by their post-mortem mission, with faculties quickened and velocities multiplied; and it may have been to that our dying reformer referred when he said: "I long to be free!" There may be bigger worlds than this to be redeemed, and more gigantic abominations to be overthrown than this world ever saw; and the discipline gotten here may only be preliminary drill for a campaign in some other world, and perhaps some other constellation. But the crowned heroes and heroines, because of their grander achievements in greater spheres, will not forget this old world where they prayed and suffered and triumphed. Church militant and Church triumphant, but two divisions of the same army—right wing and left wing.

One army of the living God,
At His command we bow.
Part of the host have crossed the flood
And part are crossing now.

VAUDEVILLE AT SKAGUAY.

Betsy Sanders Makes a Hit in the Gold Fields.

Betsy Sanders is the best-dressed woman in Skaguay, Alaska. She struck the camp six weeks ago, having reached St. Michael from Port Townsend on one of the early June boats. Betsy was a concert singer in the halls of the Pacific coast circuit, and she now enjoys the distinction of being the first woman to lift up her voice in melody in the gloomy gold fields of Alaska. The first night she sang 300 or 400 miners cheered and "dusted" her until her head fairly buzzed with elation. She had no make-up, her costumes having been left at St. Michael. She simply was a plain-looking, shabbily-dressed woman of thirty-three, but despite years of singing in smoke-choked concert halls in the States her voice was wonderfully clear and strong.

The songs she sang were, of course, not up to date in the States, but they were fresh as the wind in Skaguay. Perhaps no woman ever received so much rough but good-natured adulation in a mining camp. When the first night show was over—and this was after midnight, although it was still light—the miners decked her out with strips of red flannel, put a miner's hat on her head and then, placing her on their shoulders, marched up and down the main street, singing a lasty chorus to her songs. Then they brought the best shack in the camp and presented it to the rough and ready songstress.

Night after night she sang in the Arctic Moon gambling house just before the game began, and, while gamblers are usually superstitious about such things, the faro bank seemed to do wonders for the proprietors of the Arctic Moon. With the advent of Betsy furs and jim-cracks jewelry came to her in abundance, and before the month was over she was dressed from head to foot in male attire in the richest of Alaskan furs.

A STATUE FOR TUBAL CAIN.

Iron Men Around Pittsburg to Subscribe Toward the Project.

The iron trade is about to unite in the erection of a statue of Tubal Cain near Pittsburg. The ironmasters have taken the matter up and it is proposed that subscriptions be asked for the purpose from all the great iron producers of Pennsylvania, and perhaps others.

It is intended to place the statue somewhere near the headquarters of the Ohio River, and to make it a great deal larger than the Liberty Statue in New York Harbor by Bartholdi. It will also be hollow and will carry a series of large lights, which will illuminate the surrounding region and will be seen for many miles.

It is thought very appropriate to place this effigy of the great father of Smiths at the source of the Ohio, since that region has supported so many of his followers.

Rival Chinese Villages Fight For Water.

They do not have litigation in China over water rights, but rival villages fight for water. These feuds become very bitter, and instances of barbaric acts are given from Nanchang, capital of Kiang-si. One day while five men were working in the rice fields, twenty men of another village surrounded them and lopped off their heads. Two of the victims had been leaders in the feud, and their bodies were cut into eight pieces and scattered about.

Brothers Die Together.

Lewis and Leon Chaold, brothers, were suffocated in Beaver Meadow (Penn.) colliery. From the position of the bodies when found the elder brother had made a desperate attempt to drag the younger man to a place of safety when overcome by noxious gases.

A Huge Game Preserve.

The Mountain and Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, of St. Louis, Mo., has purchased a 17,000-acre tract in Missouri for a game preserve, to be presented to the State fifty years hence.

TRAIN FALLS INTO RIVER.

A Terrible Accident on the New York Central Railroad.

BANK CAVED AT GARRISON'S, N. Y.

An Engine and Six Cars Plunged Into the Hudson—Most of the Dead Were Drowned—Some Passengers Rescued as a Day Coach Floated Down the Stream—Horrors Attended the Disaster

GARRISON'S, N. Y. (Special).—The worst accident on the New York Central Railroad since the New Hamburg disaster of 1871 happened Sunday morning, just before daylight, between Garrison's and Highlands. The official statement of the company shows that at least nineteen persons lost their lives, and probably as many more were injured. The wrecked train, the Buffalo and New York special, was running along a level and straight stretch of track when, without an instant's warning, and for some reason so utterly unexplainable as to almost warrant a suspicion that the railroad embankment was blown up, the solid bank gave way, carrying with it a wall of stone more than a yard thick, and the engine and six of the cars of the heavy train plunged into the Hudson River. At midnight seventeen bodies had been taken out of the wreck. Ten were identified. Fifteen persons were seriously injured. Thirty-six survivors have been accounted for. The officials say there were 109 persons on the train. Three bodies were under the mass of wreckage in the river.

The cause of the accident is a mystery in the eyes of the officials of the road, who gave out the following official statement with regard to it: "The embankment supporting the track slumped off into the river."

The only two men who could have told how the accident occurred were John Foyle and John Thompson, the engineer and fireman, but they are both at the bottom of the Hudson with their engine.

The train was made up of engine No. 872 and tender, one express car, one day coach, one combination baggage and smoking car and six Wagner sleeping cars, in the order named. The train left Buffalo at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and pulled out of East Albany a few minutes after 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

It was then a few minutes late, and after leaving Poughkeepsie, twenty-five miles above the scene of the accident, was running at a high rate of speed, in order to make up lost time. The accident came without the slightest warning. There was a heavy lurch, and then the track seemed to give way beneath the train.

The engine passed over safely, but the cars immediately behind dragged it from the track and into the river. With a fearful crash the huge weight of iron rolled from the embankment and disappeared into the river, carrying with it the engineer and the fireman to the bottom of the river, where it now lies.

The express car, the day coach, the combination smoking and baggage car and three sleepers followed in a wild tangle into the river. The first two broke their fastenings and floated down the river, one two hundred yards and the other about a mile, when they ran against the shore.

The three rear sleepers remained on the track. Their occupants were severely shaken up, as the cars were slightly crushed at the ends by the shock.

The only witnesses of the disaster were the crew of a passing tugboat, who say that after the crash came the cries and groans of those who were imprisoned in the floating cars or who had been thrown from the cars by the shock.

The passengers of the three cars that did not leave the tracks rushed out in their night-clothes, calling for help as their eyes fell on the appalling scene before them. The express car and the day coach were already floating away from the shore.

The day coach had turned on its side and some of the passengers who happened to be on the upper side had struggled part way through the broken windows. Some of them were shouting for help and waving their arms toward the shore. Others, and eye-witnesses say that these were in the majority, were trying to drag the less fortunate out of the fast falling car to the side that was clear of water.

It was in the day coach that the greatest loss of life occurred. Most of those who met death there were drowned while the car floated that short two hundred yards.

The crew of the passing tugboat cast loose from their tow and went to the rescue. They cut open the roof with axes and in this way rescued a number of passengers.

From the day coach were taken the bodies of four men and two women. The bodies of eight Chinamen were taken from the smoking and baggage car. In this car there were fifteen Chinamen. Two of the seven who got out alive were taken to Peekskill, badly hurt, and one of them afterward died.

Most of the bodies of the dead were taken from the car toward night, and so identification was not made until a late hour. There was one exception, in the person of Samuel Williams, of Buffalo, who was thrown from the smoker as it made the plunge, and who had his arm torn off. When the rescuers reached him he was still breathing, but he died a moment later.

The list of killed was at last accounts as follows: W. S. Becker, Newark, N. Y. John Foyle, engineer, fifty years old, Albany; married. E. A. Green, Chicago. William H. G. Meyer, Passaic, N. J. Gilbert G. McKay, twenty-three years old, New York; married; private secretary to Edgar Van Etten, General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad. Thomas Reilly, St. Louis. John Thompson, fireman, twenty-five years old, East Albany; single. Giuseppe Taguna, Albion, N. Y. Samuel Will, Iams, Buffalo. Two women unidentified, one living in Buffalo and one in Hudson, N. Y. Eight Chinamen.

General Manager Toucey telegraphed for wrecking tugs and before noon two were on the river opposite the wreck and at work. Men in rowboats assisted them in their work of searching for the dead, and the bodies were gradually recovered.

Minor Mention.

Illinois winter wheat is generally killed by drought.

Most of the netting for veils is imported. Little is made in ths country.

Drought has caused an advance in laundry rates at Madisonville, Ky.

Carlisle Indian school celebrated, recently, its eighteenth anniversary.

Convicts in the penitentiary as Boise, Idaho, have organized two baseball teams, and are permitted to play on Saturday afternoons.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 31.

Lesson Text: "Paul's Voyage and Shipwreck," Acts xxvii., 13-26—Golden Text: Acts xxvii., 25—Commentary on the Day's Lesson by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

13. "And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that they had obtained their purpose, loosing thence they sailed close by Crete." Paul, with Aristarchus, a former fellow traveler, and afterward a fellow prisoner (Acts xix., 29; Col. iv., 10), is now at sea on his way to Rome. They touched at Sidom and thence near Cyprus to Myra on the mainland of Lycia, in Asia Minor. There he was transferred to a ship of Alexandria bound for Italy, and after many days of slow sailing rounded the east end of Crete and reached the Fair Havens, on the south coast of Crete. Here they spent much time, until Paul advised them not to venture further on account of the season, but the master and owner and the majority advised to try and reach the port of Phenice, a little farther west in Crete, and winter there. So with a light wind they started, keeping as near the land as possible. Paul is in the hands, humanly speaking, of those who know not God, but he is really in the hands of God and can trust Him to manage.

14, 15. A mighty wind from the land arose, against which the ship could not bear up, and they were compelled to let her run before it. Was this of God or the devil that they were thus driven out to sea? We know that satan is the prince of the power of the air, and that he caused the wind that blew down the house upon Job's children and killed them (Job i., 12, 19), but he could not do it without God's permission. God controls the angels who control the winds, and even the stormy wind fulfills His word (Rev. vii., 1; Ps. cxlviii., 8). We must see God alone.

16, 17. The storm increased. Under the lee of the island of Clauda they get the small boat on board which had evidently been towing astern. They somehow undergird the ship, then lower the sail and let her drive under bare poles. What about the condition of the passengers among the 276 souls on board? (Verse 37.) Sailors are not supposed to feel anything, never to know they are sick till they are dead, but many ordinary people do get awfully sick in a storm. This must have been a sad ship. And yet there were some on it very dear to the Lord Jesus.

18, 19. "Exceedingly tossed with a tempest." Well, there is no use to say a word about this unless you have been in such circumstances yourself. It was a bad case, and many doubtless wished that there was no more sea (Rev. xxi., 1). Yet even under such circumstances the Prince of Peace can control one's heart. In health or sickness, life or death, we can be quiet in His loving care.

20. "All hope that we should be saved was then taken away." Surely they were at their wits' end (Ps. cvii., 27), or, as in the margin, "All their wisdom was swallowed up." The case was, as far as human eyes could see, utterly hopeless. It makes one think of the sinner having no hope and without God in the world (Eph. ii., 12), or, as in Rom. v., 6, "without strength." But there is a Saviour for the lost, and only for such. He said, "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance."

21. "But after long abstinence Paul stood forth in the midst of them." They had fasted for fourteen days (verse 33), and must have felt forlorn indeed and ready for a word of comfort from any one who might have it for them. None but God could help or comfort them, and His servant is ready to be the messenger. He is the Father of mercies and the God of all comfort (II Cor. i., 3), but we cannot fully appreciate it or Him till we get into strait places.

22. "And now I exhort you to be of good cheer, for there shall be no loss of any man's life among you, but of the ship." He emphasized it by adding, "There shall not an hair fall from the head of any of you," and he took bread and gave thanks to God in the presence of them all and began to eat (verses 34, 35).

23. "For there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am and whom I serve." This and the next two verses are to me the very heart of this lesson. Take the words, "God, whose I am," and think of what is included. His property, which He will certainly care for, His child, whom He will certainly see to, loved by the Lord Jesus as the Father loves Him (John xv., 9), bought with the precious blood of Christ, and therefore as precious to God as that blood is; a part of Christ Himself, a member of His body. We need not hesitate to say, "The most high God, the possessor of heaven and earth, owns me," and take all the comfort there is for us. Then consider "whom I serve," and remember that we cannot serve God and Mammon; neither can we serve Christ and please men (Math. vi., 24; Gal. i., 10).

24. "Saying, Fear not, Paul! Thou must be brought before Cæsar, and, lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee." This is a confirmation of the Lord's testimony to him in Jerusalem—"Thou must bear witness at Rome (chapter xxiii., 11). The Lord's "musts" are as sure as God Himself, whether "ye must be born again" or "all things must be fulfilled." Every purpose of the Lord shall be performed, and all His thoughts shall come to pass (Jer. li. 29; Isa. xiv., 24). It was the Lord's purpose that Paul should be His witness at Rome, and therefore it was as good as done, although in this storm everything seemed against it. How blessed are the "fear nots" of God from the first one in Gen. xv., 1, to the last in Revelation! His perfect love casts out all fear, and the soul that rests in Him can truly say, "What time I am afraid I will trust in Thee. I will trust and not be afraid."

25. "Wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer, for I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me." Verse 44 says, "And so it came to pass." Whatever God says is as sure as if it had already come to pass, so we should say continually, "I believe God." The first "believe" in the Bible is in Gen. xv., 6, where it is said of Abraham, "He believed in the Lord, and He counted it to Him for righteousness." It might be literally translated "Abraham amened God," or said amen to God. So did Jeremiah long afterward. See Jer. xi., 5, in the margin. It becomes us to be ever saying, "Even so, Father, or, as Mary said, "Be it unto me according to Thy word."

26. "Howbeit we must be cast upon a certain island?" There must have been a good reason for that also or it would not have been so. It is written in Ezek. xiv., 23, "Thou shalt know that I have not done without cause all that I have done in it, saith the Lord God." Everything in the life of a child of God is beforehand arranged for God's glory and his highest good. Let us not seek to introduce additions of our own, but be content with His plan.—Lesson Helper.

Crop Worth More than Land.

President Alfred Coolidge, of the Second National Bank of Colfax, Wash., has raised an immense quantity of wheat this season and sold it at a rate equalling $34.20 an acre, while the land itself could not have been sold at any time these past three years at $10 an acre.

The Mapleton Item

E. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

From the Huntingdon Globe.

The leading office to be filled in Huntingdon county this year is that of Associate Judge. The Republican party presents for that station Mr. William H. Benson, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Tod township, who should be elected on the 2d of November by the usual party majority.

The success or defeat of the Republican candidate for Associate Judge at the ensuing election is attended with more political consequences to the Republican party and its 4000 voters than any other election of Associate Judge in Huntingdon county for many years. It must be apparent to even the casual observer that if Mr. Watson, the Democratic candidate, is elected, the political complexion of the bench of Huntingdon county, for the first time in the memory of even our oldest citizens, will be Democratic. If this unfortunate result should befall us, road viewers, bridge viewers, court crier and messenger, tip staves, constables who wait upon grand and traverse juries and a majority of the other appointees of the court will be Democratic, notwithstanding the fact that the county is largely Republican.

An Associate Judge, although presumably unlearned in the law, is nevertheless a constituent part of the court, and exercises his free and untrammeled right to appoint as viewers, &c., whomsoever he pleases. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, other things being equal, he selects a man whose political faith corresponds with his own. It is so here. It is so everywhere, and if Watson, the Democratic candidate, is elected, it is just what he will do. Hence Republicans who support him will cut off their own noses to spite their own faces. Do you see the point? Stick to your party candidate, fellow Republican, and vote for William H. Benson! Democratic success in this judicial contest means five long years of Republican famine; it means minority representation on all bridge and road views, instead of a majority representation, as is the case now. With Benson successful, the court will remain Republican, and men of our party will get the official recognition they deserve and which is their due. These are plain truths. They appeal with special force to all earnest Republicans, who should see to it that they do not heedlessly commit a blunder they will ever afterwards regret.

There are three judicial candidates in the present race: William H. Benson, representing the Republican party; W. B. Watson, the Democratic, and Wm. M. Phillips, the Prohibition. The fight is between Benson and Watson; one or the other is sure to win. Mr. Phillips is the candidate of a party that polled only 151 votes in the county last year, or about one-fiftieth part of the aggregate vote, and hence has no possible show of an election in this contest, regardless of any efforts that may be put forth in his behalf. The only effect his candidacy has in the pending struggle is to weaken Mr. Benson, as it is from the Republican party that Mr. Phillips and his friends expect to gather whatever outside strength they can muster to the regular Prohibition vote.

Mr. Phillips was once a Republican, but he admits that he is one no longer. Of this we are sorry, but having forsaken the Grand Old Party, Republicans are under no party obligations to support him, especially when we consider that in the present contest he is nothing more or less than a tail to the Democratic kite. Mr. Phillips being out of the fight, with no possible chance of success, every Republican who votes for him will unwittingly cast half a vote for the Democratic candidate, and make possible the election of Mr. Watson. Such was the case in 1890. It should be avoided this year, because, as we have previously shown, if Watson wins, the courts of Huntingdon county, for the first time since the war, will be under Democratic control.

Mr. Benson, the Republican candidate, is a worthy man, and the peer of either his competitors in moral or mental equipment for the office. He was born in Tod township, this county, October 11, 1840, and barring an absence of a very short time, has been a resident of the county all his life. He is by occupation a farmer, a man who takes a leading part in the affairs of the community, and those who know him best esteem him the highest. He served his native township faithfully in several of its local offices, including two terms as school director, and in 1878 was elected County Commissioner. His personal strength and popularity with the masses were such that he ran considerably ahead of the State ticket, led by General Henry M. Hoyt, the Gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Benson's official career was marked with fidelity, honesty and economy. He served the people well as County Commissioner and will do the same if elected Associate Judge.

Mr. Benson is a consistent member of the Methodist church. He united with that denomination 29 years ago, and has ever since been a faithful, upright Christian. The congregation in Trough Creek valley to which Mr. Benson belongs has had the benefit of his services as building committeeman, trustee and steward at different times. Mr. Benson is now and has been for two years superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school at Newburg.

We trust the Republicans of the county will find it in their hearts to give Mr. Benson their united, loyal support. He is a deserving candidate. If elected, we feel satisfied that he will so discharge his duties as to bring additional lustre to a useful private and official life that is unsullied and beyond reproach.

THERE are some people in the world who are never satisfied—not even when they get all they think they want. One year ago there were people who thought that all they wanted was the election of a Republican president and congress and the enactment of a protective tariff law or a law that would provide sufficient revenue for the expenses of the government, instead of the miserable excuse—designated as the Gorman bill—which created deficit and not revenue. These people got the Republican president and congress, a tariff law was enacted according to promise; they saw the clouds of business depression pass away and they saw the dawn of an era of prosperity. And yet some of these same people are not any better satisfied than they were a year ago. They are willing now by their vote to aid the party which was responsible for the depression which existed under the last administration. They remind one very much of the fellow who killed the goose that laid the golden egg. Don't be duped by Democratic schemes; vote the Republican ticket.

IF Dr. Swallow had been in possession of the facts which he claimed to have a few months ago, some very prominent men in this state would be occupying cells in public prisons. Any reasonable person knows this to be true but Dr. Swallow couldn't produce any evidence to substantiate his charges. And yet there are Republicans who will allow themselves to be drawn into a Democratic trap by his simple declaration. Stop and think. Vote the Republican ticket.

THIS is an off year in politics and it is not reasonable to suppose that Pennsylvania will roll up any such Republican majority as it did a year ago, but you can set it down that the Republican ticket will be elected by a large majority. Don't be influenced by any side issues.

CALVIN.

Wm. Steel is building a new wagon shed.

Corn is being harvested—crop below the average.

Hayes Smith, of Page, was on a business trip here on Monday.

Edward Feltenberger has opened a grocery store in Quarry's old stand.

Oliver McClain, of Todd, visited his brother-in-law, Amos Beatty, on Sunday.

Mrs. Simon Wensel, of Huntingdon, is spending a few days with her sisters and brothers.

Cards are out for the wedding of Thomas Stapleton and Sylva Stever, daughter of J. M. Stever.

The protracted meeting will begin in the M. E. church on Sunday evening, November 7th, at 6.30 o'clock.

Rev. Piper, junior pastor, preached a very good sermon on Sunday last to a large and attentive congregation.

James E. Glasgow, esq., and granddaughter, Miss Trout, of Altoona, are visiting relatives and friends here.

Rev. Fred Grant Sleep and wife, of Cameron, Pa., are visiting Mrs. Sleep's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wright.

The matrimonial fever is getting pretty bad in our valley and it is very likely that some will be taken off by it sooner or later.

E. M. Wright, who has passed the half century milestone, has gone to the city of Newberg to take lessons in crayon portrait work.

Rev. Erhard, of Three Springs, will preach a sermon in the Otterbein church next Sunday night at 6.30 o'clock, to the members of W. C., No. 350, P. O. S. of A. Everybody is invited to this service.

D. K. Coder brought in 32½ pounds of turkey on Saturday last and 14 pounds on Monday. J. M. Prough killed 15 squirrels in one day, the largest number killed by any one hunter in this section in the same time. James David killed two turkeys in one day last week. W. L. Swope killed the largest one heard from, weighing 23½ pounds.

You can't afford to risk your life by allowing a cold to develop into pneumonia or consumption. Instant relief and a certain cure are afforded by One Minute Cough Cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

MARKLESBURG.

Our physicians report our people as "distressingly healthy."

John A. Isett, as usual, is champion. Corn nearly all cribbed. Yield fair.

Miss Beatrice Wills has just returned home from an extended visit to relatives in Bedford county.

Rev. Joseph Gray, of the M. E. church, is holding a series of meetings in his McConnellstown congregation.

Our sportsmen only brought fifteen wild turkeys into town on the 15th inst., the opening of the hunting season.

Wild turkeys killed by the sportsmen of Marklesburg and near by up to this Monday, the 25th inst., numbers 64; squirrels without number.

Rev. E. F. Wiest, pastor of the Reformed charge, is in attendance at the Potomac synod of the Reform church, now in session at Hagerstown.

Dr. I. L. Biglow and wife, the newly married couple of McConnellstown, tarried in our burg over Sabbath, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Shults.

MR. EDITOR:—While following you through the ITEM "In the Sunny South" we regretted that we were not one of your number. How we would love to visit Old Point Comfort, to look upon Fortress Monroe and to pass over Hampton Roads, made famous by the Monitor and Merrimac. And then to see the editors of the *Globe* and ITEM struggling in the embrace of old Mother Ocean. Oh! didn't we wish we were there!

Rev. S. A. Shaulis, late Lutheran pastor of the Cassville charge, has received an unanimous call from the New Florence pastorate, Westmoreland county. The reverend gentleman has accepted the call and will move to his new field during the first week of November. Rev. Shaulis and wife are highly esteemed in this community for their many Christian graces, and their many friends, while regretting their departure from our town, unite in wishing them success in their new field of labor.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Sophia Hazzard and granddaughter are on the sick list.

Jesse T. Chilcott, of Porter township, was a welcome visitor in the valley over Sunday.

Billy Steel is erecting a building to partly take the place of his barn that was burned during the summer.

D. K. Coder has destroyed thousands of pipe stems since he purchased the pipestem bottom and has thousands left.

There is certainly something wrong in our mail service when it takes mail matter three days to get from Mapleton to Colfax.

W. L. Swope has been the most fortunate in turkey hunting as far as heard from, having killed two, the better one weighing twenty-three pounds.

Although the corn, in our judgment, is not sufficiently dried to crib in safety, most of the farmers are husking. Potatoes which were not much over a half crop are all harvested in this section.

We hear talk of the next legislature being asked to pass a law requiring persons to take out a license to permit them to hunt for game. Well, there might be some consistency in the state selling land to individuals, collecting taxes off the same and then granting others than the owners privilege to trespass thereon without the consent of the owner, but we confess we are too short sighted to see it. Better pass a law requiring hunters to have a permit from the owners. then farmers would have an idea who threw down their fences, left their gates open for stock to go where it was not intended to go, set their woods on fire, destroying timber, burning fences, etc., etc.

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our Children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON. This celebrated remedy is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Disfigurement for life by burns or scalds may be avoided by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great remedy for piles and for all kinds of sores and skin troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

There is no need of little children being tortured by scald head, eczema and skin eruptions. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve gives instant relief and cures permanently. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

You can't cure consumption but you can avoid it and cure every other form of throat or lung trouble by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

FOR SALE.—A good two-story frame dwelling house, situate in the village of Calvin, Huntingdon Co., Pa. For particulars call on or address, A. M. DELL, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 10-13-97.

Wm. Reed & Sons.

Our stock never seemed so complete as it did this fall. Nevertheless, during the past week we have added

QUANTITIES OF NEW THINGS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

All the newest effects in Ribbons, Laces, Chiffons, Braids and Braid Setts you will find here at remarkably low prices.

IN BLANKETS we offer the greatest real bargains you have yet seen, in gray or white, pretty borders. You would call them cheap at 60 cents. Our price, 44 CENTS A PAIR. Better ones come at 75c, $1.00 and $1.25. Part wool ones at $2.00 and $2.50. And we have the largest line we have ever shown.

HAPS come in good quality at 75c each. Better ones at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and up to $5.00 each.

COTTON BATTS at 5, 6¼, 10, 12½, 15, 18 cents.

GOOD UMBRELLA and Macintosh weather this. We have big lines of both. A very good umbrella at 50c. Higher price—better value.

IN OUR IMMENSE CLOAK DEPARTMENT we are offering unprecedented values. We invite the most critical inspection of these lines. The styles are the newest and handsomest. The prices are as low as is consistent with the values.

IN THE FUR DEPARTMENT you will find all the best staples, as well as the newest effects in boas, collarettes, etc. We are justly proud of our colleation of furs. See them.

We are now able to supply the demand for WAISTS in WOOL CLOTHS and NOVELTIES. It will pay you to look them up.

Every department is completely filled with the newes things.

If you can't come, write to us.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Our New Fall Styles in Neckwear

are neat and handsome. We have almost endless assortments in PUFFS, TECKS, IMPERIALS, BROAD BOWS, and STRING TIES, in rich shades and unique patterns, in all the latest and newest materials.

Our new arrivals in Hats and Caps for Fall and Winter wear are worthy of your immediate inspection. We have accepted the agency for the

Celebrated Guyer Hat.

There are none better and few as good. Money refunded for any purchase not satisfactory.

HUGO MAYER'S

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

MEN'S DRESSY SUITS. . .

In the newest, up-tr-date ideas—at values that save you money in your clothing buying. The new plaids—the autumns style—gray plaids, brown plaids, fancy effects for dressy fellows, October prices $6.50 up. Blue worsted, black worsted, values $8.00. The newest colorings in the newst plaids for young men, in cheviots—very desirable and dressy—values $9.00 to $15.00.

CHILDREN'S SUITS,

Brownies, Sailors, Reefers. Age 3 to 10. There's a late fall novelty, in choice autumn colorings—handsomely braided, large sailor collar—Oct. price $2.50 and up. Boys' Reefer suits—fine quality cheviot, handsomely trimmed and finished, special values $1.50 and up.

BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS,

Made and finished in the same faultless manner as our men's suits, conforming in every way to what is new and desirable. Strong and serviceable—giving you the fullest wear, and the most perfect satisfaction. Special values in the new autumn and winter weaves at 90 cents and up to $3.00.

BOYS' OVERCOATS,

Ages 3 to 8—dark neat mixtures—each $2.50. Boys dark or medium ulsters—large storm collars—extra well made and fitting, $2.00. Boys' better grade ulsters, the newest shapes, the latest autumn colorings—stylish and long wearing coats splendidly made, $4.00.

Boys' outfits at the smallest prices. Boys' winter caps, each 25 cents. Boys' autumn shirts, each 25 cents. Boys' odd pants, each 25c to $1.25. Boys' linen collars, Boys' shirts and drawers—heavy cotton, each 25 cents. Boys' all wool shirts and drawers, per garment 50c. You can take a small amount of money and make the boy warm and comfortable for the winter.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. **O. L. STEWART** HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

BRIGHTNESS and BEAUTY IN MILLINERY.

A wealth of brightness and beauty awaits our friends in our

Superb Millinery Goods.

We are up to the minute on artistic styles and values. We study to please all our customers.

KATE COWHER,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 27, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Rabbit season opens next Monday.

—Mocha coffee 33c at J. O. Heaton's.

—See J. O. Heaton's new advertisement.

—Old Government Java, 33c lb. at J. O. Heaton's.

—A nice line of dark prints at 5c at J. O. Heaton's.

—Scott's Artillery reunion at Latta Grove next Saturday.

—Plaids 6c yd. Eng. Flannelette 5, 6, 8 and 9c at J. O. Heaton's.

—Another lot of ammunition just received by J. O. Heaton, Cassville.

—The Democrats of Bedford county have no county ticket in the field.

—Pavonia coffee and Mexican silver tea spoon 12c at J. O. Heaton's Cassville.

—William Reed has some seasonable news for ITEM readers. See advertisement.

—The railroad company are taking out the rails on the sidings at this place and relaying the tracks with much heavier steel.

—Mrs. F. D. Heeter and children, of Altoona, are visiting among friends in this place.

—Miss Dessie Beaty, of Shirley township, visited among friends in this vicinity this week.

—More new sailor hats on Thursday morning in the newest reds, blues and greens at Kate Cowher's.

—Alfred Lamberson, wife and granddaughter, are enjoying a visit to their son, Harry, at Newberg, Pa.

—John G. Gillam departed this morning for Philadelphia to purchase his stock of fall and winter goods.

—Rev. Purcel, wife and child, of Burnt Cabins, were guests of Rev. and Mrs. Treverton over Sunday.

—Neat and nobby are the usual comments on clothing purchased at O. L. Stewart's. Read advertisement.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's Remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—S. B. Neice has a good buggy almost new which he will sell cheap for cash or will trade for a fresh cow.

—John M. Miller and wife spent the past week with L. S. Wible and wife at Clear Ridge, Fulton county. Madam Rumor conveys the report that John bagged a large amount of game in that section.

—We have received from the publishers J. M. Runk & Co., Chambersburg, the two volumes of the Biographical History of the Juniata Valley. The books are of very great value in a printing office and the publishers deserve credit for the splendid style in which they have put up the work.

—Some of our hunters are apparently ashamed of their records for this season as but few are willing to furnish a statement for publication. Elmer E. Palmer now stands at the head of the list having to his record four turkeys, eighteen squirrels and three pheasants.

—The Mapleton water company has just completed the erection of a new stone reservoir east of town. The new reservoir has a capacity of eight thousand gallons and the springs which feed it have been found sufficiently strong to supply the town with water.

—At the meeting of the warring factions of the glassworkers held at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, last Thursday all efforts to harmonize the opposing elements were futile. Until the workers settle their differences there is little hope of any great improvement in the sand business at this place.

—Upon rising Thursday morning, Logan Miles and wife, who live on Front street, Newport, discovered that their 6-weeks-old infant was apparently liteless. The family physician was summoned and pronounced death due from smothering and from appearances about two hours prior to their wakening.

—D. E. McClain, the Saltillo hardware merchant, carries a full stock of heavy and shelf hardware, furniture, wall paper, house furnishings and farming implements. He carries in stock cook and heating stoves, and ranges, and makes a specialty of repairs for any make of stoves. Prices always right and satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write when in need of goods.

—J. C. Swoope, of Huntingdon, having purchased the lease of the Hotel Brunswick, has disposed of his shoe store to G. S. Williams. Mr. W. bought the shoe store at a sacrifice and is offering bargains to patrons. Read his announcement in the ITEM and give him a call. He is a courteous gentleman and a good business man.

—Daniel M. Cowher, of Kammerer, Washington county, writes to his son, T. C. Cowher, of this place, that on Friday last his house with all its contents was totally destroyed by fire. On account of some defect in the natural gas connections to his range an explosion ensued which destroyed the kitchen. The gas being ignited soon enveloped the entire building with flames and nothing could be saved.

—Some days ago Edmund Brewer, of Coalmont, this county, took his gun to a blacksmith shop in the vicinity to have it repaired. After it had been fixed up, and while it was still in the shop, several boys loaded it without Mr. Brewer's knowledge. He went after the gun on Tuesday afternoon, and while sitting in the door at his residence examining the weapon, it went off, and the contents struck his child, twenty months old, in the breast, killing it instantly. It is said that the load tore a frightful hole clear through the body.—*Globe.*

—Those who believe chronic diarrhœa to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhœa ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhœa. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—A whole regiment of Uncle Sam's soldiers is lost. Some time ago the Fifth infantry, with Colonel Cooke in command, was ordered to march from Atlanta to Chattanooga and return for the purpose of giving his men a taste of actual hardship of life in the field. He reached Chattanooga and went into camp at the foot of Lookout mountain. Last Friday morning the regiment broke camp and started back to Fort McPherson. Telegraphic orders have been received from the war department ordering the regiment to proceed at once to Nashville, but thus far Secretary Alger's command has not been obeyed because nobody can find the regiment. It is lost somewhere in the mountains of North Georgia.

MILL CREEK.

G. W. Yocum is improving his numerous tenant houses with new roofs, etc.

Mr. McCormick, of Port Royal, is spending some time with his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Yocum.

Mr. Foust has returned from the city with a full stock of fall goods and his family are again at home.

Miss Ella Frew, who has been with her sister, Mrs. John Swanger, during her sicknes, has gone to her home in Stone valley.

Marshall Riddle, of Philipsburg, Pa., and Walter Riddle, of Tyrone, spent several days with their cousin, Andrew Simpson, and did some hunting.

The Chambersburg firm who printed the biographical history of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Perry counties are going to have some lawing with several of their subscribers in Mill Creek who refuse to accept their books.

John Goodman and wife, of Cresson, are visiting Thomas Goodman and family. John is one of the many Mill Creek boys who has pushed to the front rank, and now holds the responsible position of passenger engineer.

If the young man who made such an exhibition of himself Monday on our streets would drink less hard cider and do a little more work he could soon make a showing on the credit side of his life. The debtor column is lamentably large.

Postmaster Stonepounder, as the late lamented Barney Kelley used to call him, has filled his shelves with choice confections and tobacco and seems to have his share at least of comers and stayers until closing time, and it is to be presnmed that all the topics of the day are vigorously handled.

Mrs. Dr. McCarthy, of Mount Union, spent several hours with friends in the west end of town Tuesday evening of last week. Mrs. McC. is an expert wheelwoman and is quite enthusiastic over the completion of the road between Mapleton and Mount Union. The ladies of the latter place having taken charge of the work it will doubtless be put through in proper shape. The folks at the east end of this road seem to think they have the hard end of the job, and also think the Mapleton folks did not finish their half, as there was considerable gush about this work. It would be the proper thing for the Mapleton people to come up to the scratch and round up their end.

THREE SPRINGS.

George Montgomery, who has been sojourning with his parents on Hudson street, returned to Hagerstown, Md., last Monday.

C. E. Starr, one of our enterprising blacksmiths, is erecting a large shop. It will have three apartments, blacksmithing, wagonmaking and painting.

Rumor has it that Sigel Ashman, one one of Clay township's sportsmen, has taken a hammock and a bushel of corn and has located on "Briar Hill," where he is lying in wait for game. He has succeeded in killing three turkeys.

Benjamin Shope, one of Saltillo's aged and highly respected citizens, passed away last Sunday night about 11 o'clock. He leaves to mourn him a widow and three children. The children are David F., Amanda and Mrs. Wm. Nycum, all of Saltillo.

Never has such craze existed for hunting as has been manifested in this vicinity since the 15th inst. Every available gun was in use for the first few days of the season. There was almost a continual roar from early morn till night. And never has there been so much shooting done and such a small amount of game killed as has been this fall. There have been killed in all about 18 turkeys and about 25 squirrels.

CASSVILLE.

The hunters are bringing in squirrels and turkeys.

Rev. Hall closed his protracted meeting on Wednesday night last.

A little son has come to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charley Corbin.

Revs. Stine and Piper are attending the mid-year institute at Tyrone. The program contains a fine array of talent.

Dr. A. C. Morozzi, of Philadelphia, has located at Cassville. The doctor is a homaeopthist and comes well recommended.

The Epworth League festival will be held in the Curfman house Friday and Saturday, October 29 and 30. Everybody is welcome. Oysters, ice cream, and confections will be served.

Institute Lecture Course.

The institute management can promise the lecture-going public a high order of entertainment during institute week. The very best talent with the means at command has been secured, and it is earnestly hoped that our citizens may encourage those in charge by a liberal patronage.

On Monnay evening, Nov. 8, an opportunity will be afforded of hearing Indiana's eminent jurist and orator, Judge Alfred Ellison, subject: "Kings and Queens; or Earth's True Royalty." The following is from the Indianapolis *Daily Sentinel:* "Judge Alfred Ellison, of Anderson, delivered the strongest speech in this city to-night that has been heard here for some time. Many say it was the greatest speech ever delivered here. Judge Ellison has been on the lecture platform for some time and his manners are easy and graceful, his language simple and perfect and his fund of anecdotes large. His powers of analysis are remarkable and his logic exhibits the strength of Whately himself. The audience was the largest of the season."

Tuesday evening the City Band will give one of its excellent concerts. Our band has gained an enviable reputation for its fine concerts, and as special preparation is being made for this date we may anticipate a rare treat. The band will be assisted by Prof. S. T. Ford, the renowned elocutionist, of Baltimore. Bishop C. C. McCabe says of him: "I have heard Prof. Ford in his readings and impersonations. Every time I hear him he makes me feel a year younger. He makes me laugh and cry, and that does me good. I expect to go to hear him every opportunity I have to do so, and if I can hear him forty-one times more I may fill out my century and celebrate my one hundredth birthday."

Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, Charles F. Underhill will give us that most popular of all plays, "Rip Van Winkle." From chairman Brooklyn Chautauquan Union: "An American story by an American author, made famous the world over by an American actor, was what the Chautauquan Union had in mind when they engaged you to give 'Rip Van Winkle.' Permit me to say that our highest expectations were more than realized in your masterly performance. It was a critical audience, but only expressions of approval have reached me, our members being lavish in their praise. N. H. Gillette, chairman."

Thursday evening, Nov. 11, Bishop C. H. Fowler will deliver his famous lecture on "Abraham Lincoln." By the ablest critics this is said to be one of the very finest things on the lecture platform.

Reserved seat tickets for this fine series of entertainments for sale at Opera House drug store, Huntingdon, by November 1.

A NEW MARCH.

A Special Musical Gift to All Readers of Our Paper.

The very latest musical composition to enlist popular approval is "The Broad Street Conservatory March," composed by a young Philadelphian, Roland H. Smith, a pupil of the popular institution to whom his work is dedicated. It is highly inspiring, suggestive as it is of the popular marches written by Sousa. It has been played by all the leading theatre orchestras, and concert bands in the Quaker City, and the seaside and mountain resorts. The piano part of this excellent march has just been issued, and through a special arrangement with the author we are enabled to present a copy free to every reader of this paper who will send name and address, enclosing this notice and 6 cents in stamps to cover mailing and postage, to The Broad Street Conservatory of Music, 1331 South Broad street, Philadelphia. The retail price of the March is 40 cents and this is an offer that should be appreciated by our musical friends.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Latherow, late of Shirleysburg Borough, Deceased.]

Letters of administration having been granted on the estate of the above decedent to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make prompt payment.

JAMES LATHEROW,
Oct. 21, 1897. Three Springs, Pa.
10-27-6t.

GOOD, HONEST, SEASONABLE SHOES,

Shoes that are satisfactory in every way—stylish, durable, good-wearing shoes—that will represent by looks and wear every penny you put into them. I don't care what your parchase amounts to—much or little—you will get your money's worth here. My personal guarantee of "money's worth" goes with every pair of shoe that leaves the house. It matters not where you have been buying your shoes try this store once. It may lead to the wearing of warmer, better foot-wear for far less money. Order by mail. State clearly what you want. I can please you.

G. S. WILLIAMS.
Successor to J. C. SWOOPE,
Next to Postoffice. Huntingdon, Pa.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

"OLD IRONSIDES'S" DAY.

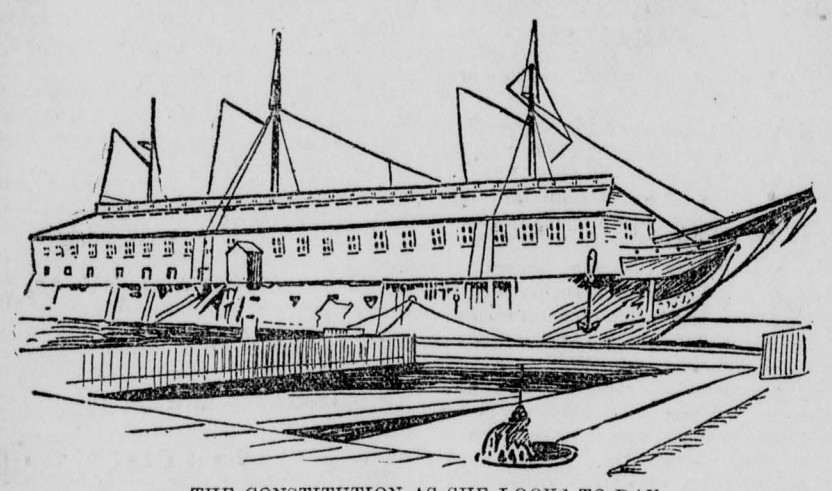
Boston Celebrates the Centenary of the Constitution's Launching.

MANY THOUSANDS IN LINE.

Brave Old Ship Receives Her Due—Governor Wolcott, Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Lodge Pay Tribute to Her Glory—Public Schools and Public Offices Closed in Observance of the Day.

BOSTON, Mass. (Special).—The anniversary of the launching of the staunch old frigate Constitution in 1797 was celebrated in this city on Thursday. Public schools and public offices were closed, and the day was given up to exercises in honor of the brave "Old Ironsides."

The chief features of the day's celebration were the literary exercises in the Old South Church and the naval parade. Long before the hour assigned for the exercises to begin the church was filled to its utmost capacity.



THE CONSTITUTION AS SHE LOOKS TO-DAY.

Among those present were many women wearing the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Members of the State militia, United States Government officials and representatives of foreign countries were seated in the audience. Mayors of New England cities, members of Congress, of the Legislature and of the Governor's Council occupied reserved seats, as did also the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Governor Wolcott acted as presiding officer. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Dowse, of the Massachusetts Senate. Governor Wolcott then delivered the opening address.

He said:

"'Old Ironsides' won her victory, not alone because her armament was heavier than that of any other frigate of her day, nor because the lines of her hull and her sail plan enabled her to outsail the battleships of the enemy, but she was handled with consummate seamanship, was fought with an accuracy of gunnery that was unequaled, and was manned from the quarterdeck to the forecastle with a crew inspired with that heroic determination and ardor that reck not of death when glory is the prize."

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, followed. He said that the Constitution marked the beginning of our present navy. While he was speaking Major William H. Garland of Boston, who was a powder boy on board the Constitution, in

THE CONSTITUTION IN 1812.

her famous battle with the Guerriere, was presented to the audience and Governor Wolcott himself led in three cheers for the veteran.

The historic address of the day was delivered by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. He told of the victories of the famous old ship, of her history down to the present day, her defeat of the Guerriere, Java, Cyane and Levant, the bombardment of Tripoli and of the odds against which the old ship struggled with success. His closing words were:

"So I say all honor to the brave old ship. You may strip her of her sails and rigging, cut away her masts and take out her guns, but you never can tear from her the memories which she bears. Let her have, then, now and always, the love and honor and care which are hers by right."

The naval parade followed the exercises in the church. There were marines and sailors from the North Atlantic squadron and veterans and survivors of the navy and army in line. When the parade reached the wharf, where the old ship lay, a salute was given, accompanied by the cheering from thousands of throats. Governor Wolcott, with his staff and invited guests, boarded the famous old frigate, where a public reception was held. The war vessels and ships in the harbor were bedecked with bunting and at night the Massachusetts and New York were illuminated.

The Constitution was of 1576 tons, and carried forty-four guns. Her first commander was Captain Isaac Hull. He was succeeded by Captain Bainbridge. Her last battle was on February 26, 1814, when she captured the Cyane and Levant.

CROP-REPORTING REFORM.

Secretary Wilson to Try to Improve the System and Consolidate Two Bureaus.

The Secretary of Agriculture proposes to consolidate the Weather Bureau with the Crop Bureau, and operate them next year in conjunction. He also proposes to reorganize the Crop-Reporting Bureau and to increase it efficiency. He finds that the bureau is encumbered with a list of crop reporters throughout the country who are almost useless. This has been the opinion of every Secretary of Agriculture, but each has failed in the attempt to improve the services. Only a very few of the thousands of correspondents receive any pay for their services except a few packages of seeds and copies of the reports of the departments. Secretary Morton, after three years' effort to improve the crop-reporting system, gave it up with the despairing statement that he could only get garden-seed service for garden-seed pay, and that as things were then running he did not see how he could do better than had been done. However, Mr. Wilson is convinced that he can succeed, and is to try, and if he finds that he cannot form correct estimates of crops from such data as is obtainable under the existing system, he will ask Congress for cash and authority to establish a new one.

FOUND AN OLD MINE.

It Was Probably Worked by Spaniards Many Years Ago.

Three prospectors, Goble, McClelland and Quarles, have just reached Globe, Arizona, with ore assaying $42 in gold and copper from a lost mine in the Pinal Mountains which had evidently not been worked for many years. Their attention was first attracted to the mine by the ruined breastworks thrown up to protect the miners from Apache attacks. Almost in the centre of the fortifications was a ruined shaft. This they dug out, and found a well-defined ledge. Sinking the shaft a little deeper they found ore running from fifteen to fifty-three per cent. copper, and a good percentage of gold.

Near the old shaft they found a skeleton with a Spanish dagger by its side, and a rich piece of quartz. The men believe they have a valuable property. The ruins of Arastas show that much ore was handled many years ago.

DEVASTATED BY A CYCLONE.

Several Thousand Natives Perish on One of the Philippine Islands.

A dispatch from Leyte, one of the Philippine Islands, says that place has been almost devastated by a cyclone, that many persons have been killed, and that the damage done to property is incalculable. The cyclone destroyed the towns of Tagloban and Hernani, on the island of Leyte, as well as several villages.

Later advices from Manila add that Carigara and Burugo, on the eastern coast of Leyte, have been wiped out, and that an immense wave swept inland, engulfing villages. Several thousand natives perished at Tagloban. The cyclone also swept the island of Samar. The damage is estimated at 7,500,000 pesetas.

SENORITA CISNEROS.

Information Received That She Will Sojourn in Georgetown.

It is stated that Senorita Cisneros, who was recently freed from the Spanish prison in Cuba, will go to Washington and will enter the Georgetown convent. It is understood she will retire from public life, and it is thought she will remain at the Georgetown convent for a long period, as she is very young and her education has not been completed. The sisters of the convent have been most warm in their expressions of sympathy for her.

The Cuban Relief Association asked Consul-General Lee to spare no expense in making her comfortable upon her arrival in this country,

Strike Caused by a Kiss.

At Newcastle, Penn., 200 men and boys are out on a strike which was caused by a kiss. Richard Kissinger, one of the men employed in the factory, stole a kiss from a girl also employed there, and was promptly discharged by the managers. The union to which he was a member claimed that stealing a kiss was not sufficient cause for discharging a workman, and demanded his reinstatement. This was refused and a strike was ordered, and there the matter stands at present.

Killed at Football.

Benjamin Rich, the nineteen-year-old half-back of the Tyrone football team, was killed in a game at Bellwood, Penn. Rich was given the ball to run through the opposing line, but was tackled and thrown on the dry turf, about a dozen players falling upon him. When the teams broke away Rich was found unconscious on the ground. He was removed from the field, but died shortly afterward.

Murder in Pennsylvania.

Achilles Felker, twenty-four years of age and married, shot and killed Cora Gress, aged twenty, at Bouldsborough, Penn. The girl frequently had repulsed his advances. He asked her to marry him if he secured a divorce from his wife. She refused, and he shot her twice while her mother was present. She died instantly.

Alaska's Gold Belt.

Isaac Dietrich, a mine owner and expert of San Francisco, reports as the result of a personal inspection that there is a gold-bearing region in Alaska 900 miles long by 200 wide, which can be worked with profit.

CYCLING NOTES.

A San Francisco railroad line provides racks for bicycles and makes a charge of five cents each for their transportation.

The bicycle is a good thing in itself, but a still better thing in that it tends to improvements of the roads in all parts of the country.

William Wortman, of Passaic Falls, N. J., has just returned from a bicycle trip around the country. He says he has ridden over eight thousand miles.

The Touring Club of Belgium is making rapid strides and is now said to have 13,350 members. The Cycle Touring Club of France is said to have over 50,000 members.

The reckless scorcher runs great risk of detection in St. Petersburg, Russia, where every bicycle is required to have affixed to the back of the machine a metal plate, on which the registered number is displayed in figures large enough to be legible from a considerable distance.

As France taxes bicycles and tricyles the number of machines used in that country is known exactly. On January 1, 1897, there were 329,814, an increase of nearly 74,000 over 1895, which had shown an increase of 53,000 over the preceding year. The revenue obtained in 1896 was 3,273,339 francs.

It is said that the largest sum which a French racing man can earn in a season amounts to about $14,000. This sum represents the amount pocketed by such men as Morrin and Jacquelin. It is made up of the fixed salary contributed by the manufacturer who hires stars to ride for him, the allowance granted by the track managers from the gate receipts and the purses won.

William Rayman, a Yankee cycling tramp, twenty-eight years of age, has just passed through England. He rode an old solid tire Rudge safety, weighing about fifty pounds, on which he carried 206 articles, adding forty pounds to his outfit. He claimed to the English riders that he covered 20,000 miles in this country, Before leaving England he was presented with a cushion tire machine.

Very frequently when riding a speck of dust will be blown into the eye of the cyclist. Tobacco dust may also lodge beneath the lid if he is smoking while pedaling along. To get rid of these things use a small camel's hair brush. Moisten it in the mouth, push it well under the lid of the eye at the corner nearest the nose and wipe over the ball slowly and out at the opposite corner. One application will generally suffice.

Zimmerman, who is probably an authority on training, says that he strongly advises against riding early in the morning before partaking of food. He says: "You might as well try to drive a steam engine without any steam as to ride a bicycle without first partaking of strength-giving food." Probably if you want to ride early in the morning it will do you no harm to ride a few miles after eating some fruit—oranges preferred—and follow that with a bath and hearty breakfast. In fact, after taking this ride you will be surprised at your own appetite.

THE LABOR WORLD.

There's not an idle factory at Elwood, Ind.

A Portuguese union in California has a membership of 2300.

Washington unions claim that the Bureau of Engraving is violating the eight-hour law.

The United Typhothetae of America, in session at Nashville, Tenn., declared in favor of arbitration.

The Building Trades Council, of Chicago, declined to take part in the Memorial Day exercises held by the Anarchists.

The wheelbarrow coolies of China have joined in the general movement for trades unions and have formed a guild of their own.

Horseshoers' Union No. 7, of Brooklyn, has entered into an agreement with the employers by which no horses are to be shod before 7 a. m. or after 6 p. m.

Of the big army of nocturnal workers New York City is credited with 50,000. This does not take in the Greater New York. If it did, the number would climb close up to the 100,000 mark.

Pullman sleeping car porters have organized, and if the traveler objecting to their scale of prices refuses to pay he is liable to become literally blackmailed and spotted for the future.

The New York Franklin Association of Pressmen's Labor Bureau has been fitted up with a telephone through which employers in need of pressmen can have their wants attended to promptly.

The pay of night watchmen is going down in New York. About ten years ago a watchman considered $15 a week only fair and many got more. Now the average is not over $10, and the market is overcrowded at that.

Lord James of Hereford, lately settled a labor dispute on the Northeastern Railway so satisfactorily to both sides that the men sent him an address of thanks and the company has presented him with a gold badge.

The San Francisco charter convention has recognized the claims of workingmen by fixing an eight-hour law with a minimum wage rate of $2 a day upon all public works, and holding all contractors upon municipal works to the provision of the law.

Henry Morris, United States Consul at Ghent, reports to the State Department that the Belgian Government has exempted from building, paving and sewerage taxes the houses erected by workmen for their own use, or by building associations for workmen's occupation.

It is officialy stated that there are in Germany 3 women employed as chimney sweeps, 35 as slaters, 7 as gunsmiths, 19 as brass and bell founders, 50 as paviors, 147 as coppersmiths, 379 as farriers and nailers, 309 (including girls) as masons, 8 as stone cutters, and 2000 in marble, stone and slate quarries. Even in sewers and playing-houses women are employed.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Jean Ingelow's personal estate amounteb to only $30,000 at her death.

Oscar Wilde, broken in health, has taken up his residence in a Naples (Italy) villa.

Canon Strongithatm of the Lima, Peru, Cathedral, is dead. George IV was his godfather.

The failure of an Asheville (N. C.) bank left the widow and children of "Bill" Nye, the humorist, but $10 a week.

The medical department of Queen Victoria's household costs $13,000 yearly, and comprises twenty-four persons.

A bullfight was arranged in Madrid, Spain, for the entertainment of King Chulalongkorn I., of Siam, at the King's special request.

Dispatches from Cairo, Egypt, say the Khedive is in a precarious financial condition, as the result of a long course of private extravagance.

WORLD'S STOCK OF MONEY.

Director of the Mint on the Production and Coinage of Gold and Silver.

The Director of the Mint has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his report for the fiscal year 1897, in which he says the value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the year was $129,105,500, of which $87,003,337 was original depesits and $42,102,162 redeposits. The coinage value of silver bullion received was $9,925,022. The purchases of silver bullion for subsidiary silver coinage aggregated 259,248 fine ounces, costing $171,455.

The coinage executed during the year was: Gold, $71,646,705; silver dollars, $21,203,701; subsidiary silver, $3,124,085; minor, $984,509.

The silver dollars coined were from bullion on hand, purchased under the act of 1890. The total coinage of silver dollars from bullion purchased under that act from August 13, 1890, the date the law took effect, to July 1, 1897, has been 68,748,477 pieces, containing 53,172,650 ounces of fine silver, costing $51,532,154, giving a seignorage of $17,216,322.

The value of gold and silver bars manufactured at the mints and assay offices during year was:—Gold, $54,511,100; silver, $6,598,751; total, $61,109,861.

The product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1896 was:—Gold, $53,088,00; silver, coining value, $78,069,236. The stock of gold and silver in the United States on July 1, 1877, is estimated to have been:—Gold, $696,270,542; silver, $634,509,781; total, $1,330,780,323.

The total metallic stock and uncovered paper of the world is estimated to have been on January 1, 1897;—Gold, $4,359,600,000; full legal tender silver, $3,615,800,000; limited tender silver, $652,500,000; total metallic stock, $8,627,900,000; uncovered paper, $2,569,200,000; grand total, $11,197,100,000.

The world's product of gold and silver for the calendar year 1896 was:—Gold, $204,396,600; silver, commercial value, $106,406,800; silver, coining value, $215,342,700.

KILLED HIS FAMILY.

A Farmer Shoots His Wife and Two Sons and Then Kills Himself.

Domestic and financial trouble, resulting in an unbalanced mind, was the cause of a quadruple murder at Blue Earth City, Minn.

George Young, a farmer and local politician residing two miles south of Blue Earth City, in a fit of melancholy murdered his wife and two children and then blew out his brains.

While Mrs. Young was busy with her household cares, her husband entered the room in which she was working and fired two shots at her from a revolver.

The first shot entered her left side, three inches from the heart, and the second passed in behind the left ear, lodging in the brain. Young then went upstairs, where his two sons, aged two and four, were sleeping, and sent a bullet through the head of each.

He then placed the revolver against his own head and fired. A hired man heard the shooting and rushed into the house, finding Mrs. Young and the children dead, while Young still showed signs of life. He died, however, before medical assistance arrived.

LORD SALISBURY REPLIES.

Declines to Accede to the Monetary Proposals of the United States.

The British Government's reply to the proposition of the American Bimetallic Special Commission, diplomatically worded, was sent by Lord Salisbury to Ambassador Hay.

Great Britain cannot re-open the India mints at present, the Prime Minister writes. He regrets inability to accede to the American Commission's propositions, as Great Britain has as much interest as the United States and France have in securing a stable par exchange for gold and silver and an enlarged use of silver.

"In these circumstances," continues Lord Salisbury, "the British Government does not see the desirability of an international monetary conference, but will be pleased to consider any other practical suggestion from the United States."

Lord Salisbury incloses a copy of the statement of Sir James Westland, head of the Financial Department of India, which was under discussion at the last meeting of the Cabinet Council and which takes strong ground against reopening the India mints.

AMERICAN SUPREMACY ADMITTED.

This Will Remain the Cheapest Steel-Producing Country in the World.

The Pall Mall Gazette of London in the course of a long article on American competition in the iron and steel industries, says:

"To-day we find the United States not only challenging our supremacy in neutral markets, but even obtaining a foothold in England."

In conclusion the Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"The causes which are giving the United States, such a favorable position are permanent, and everything points to the United States remaining the cheapest steel-producing country in the world."

State Government Moved.

Owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in Montgomery and the fact that all of the towns and cities of Alabama have quarantined against that place, the State Government has temporarily been removed to Birmingham. The Governor and all the State officers have located there and are transacting business from that point.

400 Natives Perished.

A despatch from Manila says that a cyclone and tidal wave have devastated a part of the island of Leyte, one of the Philippine group. The towns of Tacloban and Hernani and several villages were destroyed, and it is estimated that 400 natives perished.

The Czar Visits the Emperor.

The Czar of Russia and the Grand-duke of Hesse arrived at Wiesbaden, Germany, on a visit to Emperor William. They were met at the railroad station by His Majesty and the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe. The two Emperors cordially embraced and kissed each other. After the usual presentations, their Majesties drove to the castle, warmly cheered by the crowds lining the route. The Czar returned to Darmstadt after luncheon.

An Uprising in Madagascar.

An official dispatch from General Gallieni, the French Commander-in-Chief in Madagascar, announces that a strong band of Sakalavas has attacked a French post which was recently established at a point on the Tsirihibian River, in Western Madagascar, killing many of the garrison, including three officers.

Quien Sabe?

Quien Sabe—who knows—is a phrase in very common use among the Spaniards, and helps over many, many difficulties. It is expressive. What the weather may be the coming Winter, who knows? It may be snowy, wet, stormy, cold, freezing, and full of sickness and pain, who knows? Some of us to-day, hale and hearty, may lie on beds of torture or hobble about on crutches, who knows. Before the Autumn merges into Winter many may have symptoms of approaching trouble: of the old rheumatism coming on, or of first attacks begun; who knows? Who knows? That's a conundrum. But there is one thing everybody knows, the best thing to do is to be ready for the weather coming and to take hold of what is. Everybody knows what is best. With St. Jacobs Oil in the house, everybody knows they have a sure cure for rheumatism, acute or chronic. It is likewise known that in any stage of it, the great remedy does its work of cure perfectly. If we suffer, we need not ask who knows, when it is so well known what is best.

Six hundred geese were driven through the streets of Morganfield, Ky., the other morning on their way to market.

What $100 Will Buy.

3 mos. course in Wood's New York School of Business and Shorthand, Tuition, Books, Board. The unlimited possibilities of securing good positions. F. E. WOOD, 5th Ave. and 125th St.

Second crops of grapes have been raised at Belleview, Fla., this season.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been p'aced in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

Quail Shooting in Carolinas.

The Southern Railway Passenger Department issued a circular to all agents making inquiries regarding game for the coming season.

The reports from all parts are that game is more plentiful now than it has been in many years.

Parties desiring information regarding the hunting ground of the South, will apply to Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 271 Broadway, New York.

Cleanliness, Promptness, Purity

And Ecpnomy—That's what Dreydoppel's, the real and only genuine borax soap, is. Your storekeeper can get it for you. Full pound bars; over 31 years in use. Dreydoppel's soap

Prevent Diphtheria

By using Hoxsie's C. C. C. It checks inflammation and prevents formation of the white membrane. 50c. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., Mfr.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

SCROFULOUS HUMOR

Sores Healed by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Have Never Returned.

"I was a sufferer with scrofulous humor, and had a very large sore under my chin. It caused me much pain. I also felt tired and despondent, but after taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my sores were healed and have never returned." Mrs. C. N. Rockwell, White's Store, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills assist Digestion and cure Constipation. 25 cents.

The Cat Was Foiled.

In the yard of a Pennsylvanian recently some partridges took up their abode and built their nest. Pretty little birds were hatched out after their arrival, and the mother partridge was proud of her progeny and took pleasure in caring for them.

A Maltese cat belonging to a neighbor made its appearance in the yard not long since on a foraging expedition, and, watching its opportunity, made a dash at the mother bird, caught it and was taking it prisoner to his own domain. The noise made in the struggle was heard by the bird's mate, who came to the rescue, and a regular battle ensued. The male bird made a vicious attack upon the cat, pecking with the beak and striking at it with the wings until he forced the cat to release his prisoner. The two birds then flew upon the fence and watched the retreating form of the cat with evident signs of pleasure and satisfaction, and no doubt congratulated each other in bird lingo.—New York Press.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the hair from falling out, and makes a new growth come in. You save what you have and get more. No gray hair.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

It is announced on behalf of the Monetary Commission that no radical changes in the currency and banking system will be recommended to Congress.

Secretary Long is convinced that too much money is expended on repairs to naval vessels, and has issued instructions with a view to decreasing the item for this account.

The rejection by the Creek Legislature of the Dawes Commission agreement will necessitate action by Congress, which probably will lead to an important debate the coming season.

The Directors of the Catholic University in Washington referred the case of Monsignor Schroeder to the Pope for decision.

President McKinley appointed Medical Director W. K. Van Reypen Surgeon-General of the Navy, to succeed the late Newton L. Bates.

The movement to depose Mgr. Schroeder from the faculty of the Catholic University was checked by a cablegram from the Vatican.

James K. Taylor was appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury by Secretary Gage.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson declared that the use of reindeer would prove the only solution of the transportation question in Alaska.

The Council of the Creek Indians, in Indian Territory, has rejected the treaty with the Dawes Commission and a bitter legal war with the United States is likely to result.

The Secretary of War has created a military reservation in Alaska, which includes all the land within a radius of fifty miles of St. Michael. This action is for the purpose of enabling the Government to preserve order and protect property.

Secretary Long is said to contemplate building a gunboat for police duty on the Yukon River.

A report just received from Eugene Germain, former Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, states that the cost of telephone service in Switzerland is only $8 a year to each subscriber, who pays a small sum for obtaining connection with the system and one cent for each conversation of three minutes. The Government of Switzerland operates the telephone system.

Domestic.

Porto Ricans residing in New York say that Spain's smaller West Indian colony is preparing to rise.

Prince Peter Krapotkine lectured to a large audience in Chickering Hall, New York City, on "Socialism in Its Modern Developments."

W. R. Foster, Jr., charged, as counsel of the Produce Exchange, New York City; with having stolen $130,000 from the Gratuity Fund, has been arrested in France.

Masked men blew open the vault of the State Bank at Blairsburg, Iowa, and secured $6000 of securities. In escaping they shot by mistake and fatally wounded one of their confederates.

Three persons were burned to death and seven others severely injured by the burning of the Hotel Brooklyn, at Kelletville, Penn.

Chicago gossip says that the sons of the late George M. Pullman have been practically disinherited.

William Quinn, a young bicyclist, was knocked from his wheel by collision with a farmer's wagon and run over and killed on the Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. The farmer, Pasquale Pietro, was pursued by a fellow-wheelman and was arrested in Jamaica.

Raymond Allen, a school boy, of Springfield, Mo., carried a stick of dynamite in his pocket with other toys, and it exploded in school. He was fatally injured.

Benjamin F. Hunt, eighty-seven years old, and Mrs. Julia Ann Sherman, ninety years old, were married at Watertown, N. Y.

While a funeral sermon was being preached in a Little Rock (Ark.) church, Mrs. Thomas Story, a daughter-in-law of the deceased arose and denounced as villainously false a statement of the minister that the deceased had lost her mind before death.

In New York City Mrs. Ann Ahlborn, a bride of three months, was severely cut with a carving knife by her stepson, Herman, who is twenty-one years old.

Funeral services for Charles A. Dana were held at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Glen Cove, Long Island. The body was interred on the crest of the hill back of the church.

Brown University rolled up the biggest football score ever made against Yale on Yale's own field. The score was, Yale, 18; Brown, 14.

Zebulon Rudolph, the father of Mrs. James A. Garfield, widow of President Garfield, died at Lawnfield, Mentor, Ohio, the Garfield home, of old age. He was ninety-four years of age. Two children, besides Mrs. Garfield, survive him.

John Murphy, the oldest inhabitant of Marlborough, Mass., died a few days ago, aged 103 years and seven months.

William Millard, ex-Collector of Taxes of Peoria, Ill., was arrested charged with the defaleation of $20,000.

The special convention of Rhode Island Episcopalians, called for the purpose of electing a coadjutor to assist the venerable Bishop Thomas March Clark, was held at Providence in the Church of the Redeemer. The Rev. William N. McVickar, of Philadelphia, was chosen.

The ordinance providing for a three-cent fare on the street car lines in Cleveland, Ohio, has been killed by the Council, the vote to reconsider the ordinance being lost by 11 to 11. Charles Wetzel, the member who a week ago moved a reconsideration and was depended upon by the low-fare members, made a bitter speech and cast the deciding vote. There were hisses, shouts and cries of "Lynch him!" and he was escorted from the chamber by a bodyguard.

Former head nurse at Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y., tells of horrible sufferings inflicted upon inmates of the hospital and of bottles of poison left without labels.

At the fire which burned Maloney's Hotel, Shreveport, La., H. S. Newcomb, of Kansas City, leaped from a second-story window and broke both legs. Mr. and Mrs. Rose, of Saginaw, Mich., were also injured. Mr. Rose was so badly burned that he died soon afterwards. Mrs. Rose was severely burned.

The New Jersey State Board of Canvassers declared the anti-gambling amendment carried by a majority of 802 and denied a motion submitted, on behalf of the race-track men, to send the returns back to the county canvassing boards on the ground that certain ballots had been rejected illegally.

Dr. William H. Ford, President of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, died suddenly at his summer home in Belmar, N. J., aged fifty-eight. He was well known to physicians throughout the country, and had contributed to medical journals on hygiene and sanitation.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

13

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.37 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	21,435
Condensed milk, cans	148
Cream, cans	406

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras	—	@	23
Firsts	21½	@	22
Thirds to seconds	14	@	19
State—Thirds to firsts	14	@	22
State Dairy tubs, extras	19	@	20
Imitation Creamery	10½	@	16
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	12½
Low grades	9	@	10½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, new, large	8½	@	9
Small	9¼	@	9½
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	5½
Full skims	3	@	3¼
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	17	@	20
Jersey—Fancy	21	@	22
Western—Choice	—	@	17
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	1 32½	@	1 35
Medium, choice	—	@	1 15
Pea, choice	—	@	1 10
Red kidney, choice	1 55	@	1 60
White kidney, choice	1 65	@	1 70
Yellow eye	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 40	@	1 45
Green peas, bags	70	@	72½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	4 00
Peaches, Md., ₱ carrier	1 25	@	2 50
Jersey, ₱ basket	50	@	1 50
Pears, Seckle, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	5 00
Bartlett, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
Quinces, ₱ bbl	1 35	@	3 00
Plums, ₱ basket	10	@	25
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	9	@	13
Niagara, ₱ basket	7	@	9
Concord, ₱ basket	6	@	7
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	6 50
HOPS.			
State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	16	@	17
1896, prime	6½	@	7½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	16	@	17
Good to prime	14	@	15
Old odds	2½	@	4
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	4½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	87½	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	14
Spring chickens, Phila	8	@	14
Western, dry picked	7	@	9
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	8½
Long Island ducks	12½	@	13
Geese, Eastern, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	47½	@	52½
Straw—Long rye	40	@	60
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
L. I., in bulk	—	@	2 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 50	@	3 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Red, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Green peas, Va., ₱ basket	50	@	1 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Tomatoes, ₱ box	60	@	85
String beans, L. I., ₱ bag	—	@	—
Squash, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
White	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	75	@	85
Celery, ₱ doz	8	@	30
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Cucumber pickles, ₱ 1000	—	@	—
Lima beans, ₱ bag	75	@	1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	50	@	3 00
Peppers, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	5 00	@	5 25
Spring Patents	5 00	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Hard	—	@	95⅞
No. 2 Red	—	@	95⅝
Corn—No. 2	—	@	31½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	25½
Track mixed	23	@	24
Rye—Western	—	@	48
Barley—Feeding	—	@	28¼
Lard—City steam	4.50c	@	4.62c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	10½	@	11
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 00	@	5 87½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 15	@	4 40
Country dressed	4½	@	6¾

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Retiring Worthless Equipment on the Baltimore and Ohio.

The recent purchases of equipment by the Baltimore and Ohio have greatly increased the percentage of cars and locomotives equipped with air brakes and automatic couplers. The total number of engines having car-driver brakes is seventy per cent. in excess of those so equipped in the previous use. The greatest increase, however, was made on freight cars, there being seven times as many in service now with air brakes as there were fifteen months ago. The use of the automatic coupler has been trebled, there being a little over three times as many cars with this safety device as were used in 1896. The receivers have placed out of service nearly all of the old iron hopper cars, which have been used on the Baltimore and Ohio for many years. These cars are very weakly constructed, and if put in a train between the heavy freight and coal cars of to-day were liable to be crushed in case of a sudden stop or a strong application of air brakes. Up to September 30 1500 of these hoppers had been retired and scrapped.

Deer Thick as Mosquitoes.

Farmers near Islip, Oakdale and Lakeland, in Long Island, are complaining about the deer that enter their fields and eat and destroy their cabbages and turnips. Orchards have been attacked, too, and in many cases the young pear and apple trees have been broken down. George Davis, an Islip farmer, says he saw fifteen deer in his orchard in one day. The deer seem to be very tame, from the fact that they are protected and fed daily by the gamekeepers of the nearby clubs' preserves.

Newsy Gleanings.

Indiana has one powder mill.

Peru buys American hardware.

Frozen milk is exported by Denmark.

The Hungarian Government has bought the Irish horse Galtee More for $100,000.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN FOUND DEAD.

Millionaire Palace Car Man Suddenly Expires in Chicago.

George M. Pullman, the man who made it possible to travel in comfort, and who bears the distinction of having precipitated the greatest strike on record in America, and who has succeeded where others failed in establishing a communal town, died suddenly of heart disease in Chicago at 5 o'clock a. m. Mr. Pullman's death occurred in his magnificent brownstone home at the corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street, where he lived for many years. Mr. Pullman, while in apparently good health recently, formerly had some stomach trouble, which he attributed largely to the condition of his eyes. It was not known that he was ill, and the first knowledge that the end had come was reported when the lifeless body was found. Mr. Pullman retired to his room as usual, not complaining of any ailment. No one was present when the end came, and death, it is supposed, was due to apoplexy or heart disease.

George Mortimer Pullman, head of the great palace car company that bears his name, was born in a small town in Chautauqua County, New York, on March 3, 1831. His chief inheritance poverty, he struggled during his early boyhood to acquire an education, but at fourteen was forced to give this up, entering the employ of a country merchant, and finally at seventeen joining his elder brother in a cabinet-making business at Albion, N. Y. In 1859 he moved to Chicago and engaged in the then novel business of raising entire blocks of stone or brick buildings. In the same year his attention being directed to the great discomforts of long-distance railway traveling, he remodeled two old day coaches of the Chicago and Alton into sleeping cars, and, these proving acceptable to travelers, he, in 1863, built the "Pioneer" at a cost of $18,000. This car, although crude as compared with those of the present day, was built on practically the same plan. From this small beginning has grown the great Pullman Company, which, organized in 1867, now operates about 2500 palace cars on more than a hundred thousand miles of railroad. Besides forming the car company, Mr. Pullman in 1880 founded the town of Pullman, Ill., in which are the Pullman car shops. Mr. Pullman's fortune has been estimated at $40,000,000.

Mr. Pullman was a brother of Rev. Dr. J. M. Pullman, former editor of the Christian Leader. He leaves two sons, Sanger and George M., Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Carolan, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Frank O. Louden, of Chicago.

BISMARCK ON MONROE DOCTRINE.

He Thinks It a Piece of Insolence on the Part of the United States.

The Neueste Nachrichten, of Leipsic, publishes a report of a conversation which Prince Bismarck is said to have had with a recent visitor, in the course of which the ex-Chancellor is quoted as saying that the Monroe Doctrine is "uncommon insolence toward the rest of the world, and does violence to the other American and European States with American interests." It would be analogous, the Prince is said to have added, if Russia and France combined to disallow frontier changes in Europe, or the preponderating Powers in Asia, Russia and Great Britain arrogated the right not to change the political status without their consent.

Continuing Prince Bismarck is reported to have remarked: "Their great wealth, due to the soil of America, has led the American legislators to over-estimate their own rights and underestimate the rights of the other American and the European States."

TRIED SUICIDE SIX TIMES.

A Wealthy Farmer Who Feared Poverty Hanged Himself Successfully.

Thomas H. Hooper, a wealthy farmer who lived near Trenton, N. J., after six attempts at suicide, succeeded in hanging himself from the rafter of a barn.

Hooper imagined that he was becoming poor, because he did not receive large returns from his farm, which he had leased on shares. He was afraid of ending his days in an alms-house, and so determined on death. He tried paris green twice, he cut his throat once, he threw himself in a lake, and twice put the rope around his neck. He had been closely watched by the members of his family. On the day of his death he chatted cheerfully, and then went to the barn and hanged himself. He leaves a large estate.

FIGHTING IN INDIA.

British Fall into an Ambuscade and Have Fifteen Killed.

Two squadrons of the British Ninth Bengal Lancers fell into an ambuscade in the hills between Bara and Mamanni in India. A native officer and fourteen sowars were killed, seven sowars were wounded and twenty-seven horses were killed.

In the fighting between the brigade of troops commanded by General Sir Yeatman Biggs and the insurgent tribesmen from Chagru, on the Samana Range, Major Jennings Bramley and two privates of the Gordon Highlanders were killed, Lieutenant Pears and fourteen privates of the King's Own Borderers were wounded, seven native soldiers were killed, and thirty-eight native soldiers were wounded. The loss of the enemy was severe.

Suicide Follows Fire.

Rather than face her brothers, for whom she kept house, fearing that they would blame her because the house caught fire during her absence, seventeen-year-old Mamie Lynch, of New York City, went to her sister's house to sleep, and during the night committed suicide by poison. Since her sister Josephine's marriage, several years ago, Mamie had been housekeeper for the two brothers, Jerry, who is a paver, and Cornelius, who is a lithographer, their mother and father being long dead.

Pretended to Lynch Them.

After dragging John Hazelrig and Jim Penn, two colored men, through a forest and swinging them up on trees until they were nearly unconscious, a mob at Summerville, Ga., decided that they were innocent and released them. The men had been accused of firing the barn of a prominent farmer, and the mock lynching was an effort to extort a confession.

Steamboat Boiler Explosion.

The explosion at Charleroi, Penn., of the boiler of the steamboat G. B. Force, owned by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, killed the captain, James Ryan, and the cook, William Patterson. The body of Patterson was found six hundred yards across the river buried in the sand and mutilated. The body of the captain has not yet been recovered.

Daring Skill of a Parachutist.

Recently a parachutist gave several exhibitions of his daring skill at Glasgow. One afternoon a strong wind carried his balloon rapidly away, and it was some time before he could make a descent. He touched mother earth at a moorland spot near a farm house, and an old man stood close by staring in blank amazement. He had seen the gaudily dressed being drop down from the clouds. "What place is this?" asked the parachutist, in an authoritative tone. The old man reverently knelt down and clasped his hands together, and his voice trembled with fervent emotion as he answered: "Good Lord, this is the parish o' Carnwath."—Harper's Round Table.

Cruelty to Cats.

In Colorado there is a law against vivisection. Aspiring scientists in the East Denver High School advertised for fifty cats for experimental purposes. Consequently the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals intend to proceed against the students of biology, and an interesting fight between the "scientific" and the "humanitarian" branches of society is declared.

Mark Twain's trip on the glacier has been beaten by five Swiss tourists, who recently went down the Gwachton, in the Dammastock district, on an avalanche. They got to the foot of the mountain alive, but considerably bruised.

A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM

About the Cause of Anemia.

Everybody comes into this world with a predisposition to disease of some particular tissue; in other words, everybody has a weak spot.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the weak spot in women is somewhere in the uterine system. The uterine organs have less resistance to disease than the vital organs; that's why they give out the soonest.

Not more than one woman in a hundred—nay, in five hundred—has perfectly healthy organs of generation. This points to the stern necessity of helping one's self just as soon as the life powers seem to be on the wane.

Excessive menstruation is a sign of physical weakness and want of tone in the uterine organs. It saps the strength away and produces anemia (blood turns to water).

If you become anemic, there is no knowing what will happen. If your gums and the inside of your lips and inside your eyelids look pale in color, you are in a dangerous way and must stop that drain on your powers. Why not build up on a generous, uplifting tonic, like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

Mrs. Edwin Ehrig, 413 Church St., Bethlehem, Pa., says: "I feel it my duty to write and tell you that I am better than I have been for four years. I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills, and can say that I am perfectly cured.

"Doctors did not help me any. I should have been in my grave by this time if it had not been for your medicine. It was a godsend to me. I was troubled with excessive menstruation, which caused womb trouble, and I was obliged to remain in bed for six weeks. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine was recommended to me, and, after using it a short time, was troubled no more with flooding. I also had severe pain in my kidneys. This, also, I have no more. I shall always recommend the Compound, for it has cured me, and it will cure others. I would like to have you publish this letter." (In such cases the dry form of Compound should be used.)

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

(Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

Trade-Mark.

Fall Sense

If you are going to bicycle, bicycle now—don't put off healthful pleasure—'tis a long time to spring—months of the best of riding days—Columbia riders wheel on certainty.

1897 Columbias, $75 TO ALL ALIKE.

Hartford Bicycles, $50, $45, $40.

If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know. POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Bear in Mind That "The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves." Self Help Should Teach You to Use

SAPOLIO

Seattle Klondike Alaska

FREE INFORMATION BY SEATTLE, WASH., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUREAU.

SEATTLE, KLONDIKE, ALASKA. Washington State. Seattle, 65,000 population; Railroad, Commercial, Mining and Agricultural Centre; Best Outfits; Lowest Prices; Longest Experience; Largest City; Safest Routes; Address Secretary.

REWARD.

A friend of mine had the misfortune to lose several of his Pigeons and asked me to advertise for their return. Each bird had a metal band on leg marked as follows: L5073, S1742, S3771, C17531, C17522, C17523, C24344 C24353, C1240, F1176, F5287, F5298, F5299, F6842, F36828, K4852. Pigeon fanciers, kindly look through your lofts for above birds. A liberal reward for each bird returned. J. FREUND, 64 Morton Street, New York.

8 CENT LOOK AT THESE Rolled Plate Cuff Links. Send 8 cents in Stamps to D. M. Watkins & Co. PROVIDENCE. R. I.

DUMB BELL LINKS. CATALOGUE FREE.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—43.

SHREWD INVENTORS! Don't waste money on Patent Agencies advertising prizes, medals, "No patent no pay," etc. We do a regular patent business. *Low fees.* No charge for advice. Highest references. Write us. WATSON E. COLEMAN Solicitor of Patents, 902 F. St., Washington, D. C

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free

ROOFING Use our Metal Shingles, Fire-Proof, Durable. Catalogue Free MONTROSS & CO., Camden, N. J.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Continued from first page.

counties by relinquishing to them all retail liquor licenses, the revenue derived from this source being estimated at upwards of $3,000,000 annually. The tax on coal and coal tonnage referred to in the foregoing statement was repealed in 1883 and no revenue is now derived from that source. Some very valuable statements were prepared and offered in evidence by John A. Glenn, corporation deputy, showing the amount of revenue paid by corporations from 1840 to 1896 inclusive, and a further statement showing the amount of state debt, receipts and expenditures of the state treasury since 1840, together with the amount of revenues received and disbursed during the years named, the sources from which derived, and the purpose for which expended. These statements are herewith submitted and made a part of the report.

Third.—The business methods of the department and the routine of daily work were fully explained by the auditor general and other deputies and clerks connected therewith. The preparation of blanks, the mailing of the same and the final adjustment of the accounts entails upon the department a vast amount of labor. From the evidence submitted to the committee it appears that a very determined effort is being made by the present incumbent and those under him to bring the work of the department up to date. The complaint is made however, that with the limited force under him, the auditor general cannot possibly perform the daily routine business of his office and at the same time keep close watch on the delinquent corporations. It is but fair to state in this connection that since the last session of the legislature authorized the auditor general to employ additional help for this and other purposes a large amount of revenue has been collected from delinquent corporations. During the last fiscal year the auditor general certified to the attorney general for collection more than $1,000,000 due the commonwealth by delinquents. Upwards of $900,000 of this amount was collected by the attorney general and turned into the state treasury. This is a very creditable showing, but the auditor general should not relax his efforts until all delinquent, whether corporations or individuals, have paid the commonwealth every dollar of tax due and payable. It is not only the duty of the auditor general to place all delinquent taxes in process of collection. but it is equally important that corporations be required to make prompt reports as provided by law, so that the amount of taxes due each year may be ascertained and the state receive the benefit of prompt payment.

NO FAVORS SHOWN CORPORATIONS.

Fourth.—The evidence submitted to your committee shows that extensions, either in the time for making reports by or settlements against corporations and others, are not granted by the department except in the case where the best interest of the commonwealth are conserved thereby. So far as your committee was able to discover, all corporations are treated alike and all are required to make payment of taxes due the commonwealth. The auditor general and others connected with this department testified that there was no one on the payroll who did not render service to the state and that they did not have knowledge of any one being on the payroll of any other department who did not render service to the state as required by law. The auditor general further testified that he did not know of any one receiving compensation that was not authorized by act of assembly or provided for in the general appropriation bill. He further testified, in answer to the allegation that carpets and furniture belonging to the state had been appropriated by state officials without making proper payment therefor—that he had no knowledge of anything of this kind being done by any state official or anybody else. The act of 1895, which reorganized the board of public grounds and buildings, provides for the sale of furniture and other things which have become unserviceable. The act provides that all such articles shall be turned over to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same, and who is required to keep a complete record thereof. The superintendent is then required, at such times and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the board of public grounds and buildings, to cause the same to be exposed at public sale, of which due notice shall be given for at least two weeks, in two newspapers, published in the city of Harrisburg. It is also provided that each member of the legislature must be mailed a notice of the public sale. These sales are for the public, and every one is permitted to become a bidder at the same. It is the policy of the board of public grounds and buildings to have as much competition as possible in this bidding, so that better prices may be secured. At such sales state officials, employes, private citizens and all others stand on equal footing and the highest bidder is always awarded the articles on which he bids.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE.

First.—While it has been clearly demonstrated that no loss has occurred to the state by reason of the default or mismanagement of any state treasurer for more than half a century at least, and while there is no evidence to show that any loss has occurred to our state at any time by reason of the default of a state treasurer, and while the loss to the state from any and every cause has only been $9,432.61, in a period of 56 years, in which time $410,974,961.73 have been received by the state and $407,131,131.63 paid out, making the percentage of loss the small fractional sum of twenty-three ten-thousandths of 1 per centum of the total amount handled by the state treasurer during that period, and while there may be and is very grave doubt about the wisdom of changing the system under which the state treasury has been conducted for a hundred years and more with a minimum of loss and maximum of security to the commonwealth, yet your committee is impressed with the public sentiment which seems to demand some changes in the present policy relating to the management of that department. It is therefore respectfully recommended as follows:

PASSAGE OF AN ACT REQUIRING INTEREST ON STATE DEPOSITS RECOMMENDED.

First.—That the legislature enact a law requiring banks receiving deposits of state funds to pay interest on the same at the rate of 2 per centum per annum.

Second.—That since under any system of conducting the state treasury it will be absolutely necessary to have active banks conveniently located for the purpose of transacting the daily and routine business of that department, it is therefore recommended that the legislature incorporate in the bill providing for the payment of interest on state deposits a provision for at least six depositories which shall be required to pay interest, three to be located in the county of Philadelphia, one in the county of Dauphin and two in the county of Allegheny.

W. P. SNYDER,
Chairman.
WILLIAM H. KEYSER,
Secretary.
J. G. MITCHELL,
CHARLES L. BROWN,
P. M. LYTLE,
W. T. MARSHALL,
FRANK G. HARRIS,
FRANK B. M'CLAIN,

Joint committee of the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

THE LEGISLATURE MADE A SCAPEGOAT.

IT IS ALWAYS POPULAR TO ATTACK THIS BODY.

Governor Daniel H. Hastings' Ringing Words in a Speech at Atlanta, Ga.

When so-called reformers and disappointed office seekers or aspirants to political control can find nothing else to kick about they usually turn to the legislature as a fit subject of attack, since in a large and unwieldy body like this everything can not be done just exactly as every individual in the state would have it done. Without particularizing, and taking no note of the many beneficial laws enacted, as was the case in 1897, a general raid is made by these fault finders on each member and the legislature as a whole. Fortunately the public is aware that this is usually done by those who have an ax to grind, and the assaults create little impression, Republican majorities continuing to grow from year to year.

DEFENDED BY GOVERNOR HASTINGS.

When on Nov. 15, 1896, Governor Hastings and his staff visited the Atlanta exposition, and when paying the legislature of Georgia an official visit, the chief executive of Pennsylvania, while occupying the speakers' chair in the house, spoke volumes of truth, in a speech, when he said, in part:

"I have been reading your newspapers and find that the legislature of the state of Georgia, like the general assembly of Pennsylvania, is receiving its full share of criticism. State legislatures are frequently made the scapegoat; when there is nobody else to abuse it is always popular to attack the legislature. When the newspapers fail to find anything sensational to publish about individuals they sometimes turn around and talk of bribery and corruption, and of most all the crimes in the decalogue, and try to fasten them on the legislature. I presume the only difference between Georgia and Pennsylvania is that while in Pennsylvania the Democratic papers lead the attack against the general assembly, down here the Republican papers are foremost in the onslaught against your legislative bodies. We elect a legislature every two years, and it is always Republican. The issue is regularly made upon the devoted heads of its members every time we have an election, but it does not seem to make much difference, for every time we turn up with our Republican legislature and a vote of confidence by a majority ranging round the quarter million mark."

GET OUT THE VOTE AND WIN PRIZES.

$100 for the District Showing Largest Increase—Cash Prizes for Republican Workers Given Away by the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

The Philadelphia Inquirer makes the following prize offers to the Republican workers in Pennsylvania:

1. A prize of $100 in gold will be given to the member of the county, township or ward committee in the election district or precinct which polls more than 100 votes for the candidates on the Republican state ticket, and which will, by this poll, show the largest percentage of increase in votes cast as compared with the McKinley and Hobart vote.

2. A prize of $50 in gold to the member of the county, township or ward committee in the election district or precinct which polls more than 50 and not exceeding 100 votes for the candidates on the Republican state ticket, and which will, by this poll, show the largest percentage of increase of votes cast as compared with the McKinley and Hobart vote.

3. A prize of $25 in gold will be given to the member of the county, township, or ward committee in the election district or precinct which polls fifty votes or less for the candidates on the Republican state ticket, and which will, by this poll, show the largest percentage of increase in votes cast as compared with the McKinley and Hobart vote.

4. The winner of the first prize will also be given the privilege of naming 20 active Republicans in his election district to whose address the daily Inquirer will be forwarded by mail for a period of one year, free of charge.

CONDITIONS.

1. The vote for McKinley and Hobart in 1896 will be taken as the basis for making the computation. The voting district or precinct polling the largest percentage of votes for the candidates on the Republican state ticket, as compared with the vote for McKinley and Hobart, will be entitled to receive the prize in the respective classes above named.

2. The prizes shall be awarded by a committee, which shall be selected as follows: The chairman of the Republican state committee shall be a member of the committee of award. The Inquirer will select another member, and these two shall select the third. The committee thus selected shall make the computation of percentages and award the prizes according to the conditions hereinabove stated at the earliest date possible after the election.

3. If there is more than one member of the county, township or ward committee in the district or precinct entitled to the prize under the aforesaid conditions, the same shall be divided equally between the members entitled thereto.

WARNING:—Persons who suffer from coughs and colds should heed the warnings of danger and save themselves suffering and fatal results by using One Minute Cough Cure. It is an infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons.'

There was more cotton exported from the United States in 1896 than any other commodity, thus once again cotton is King.

J. C. Berry, one of the best known citizens of Spencer, Mo., testifies that he cured himself of the worst kind of piles by using a few boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. He had been troubled with piles for over thirty years and had used many different kinds of so-called cures; but DeWitt's was the one that did the work and he will verify this statement if anyone wishes to write him. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The German Emperor declared in a recent speech that his grandfather was a chosen instrument of heaven.

J. M. Thirswend, of Grosbeck, Tex., says that when he has a spell of indigestion, and feels bad and sluggish, he takes two of DeWitt's Little Early Risers at night, and he is all right the next morning. Many thousands of others do the same thing. Do you? A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Fall and Winter Trade.

Returning Prosperity

Means more liberal buying on the part of both dealer and consumer. Our Fall and Winter lines have been purchased with a view of giving the trade the best goods for the least money. Our specialties are

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, HATS, CAPS,

Shirts, Overalls, Rubber Goods, Wool Boots and Lumbermen's Socks. We also have a line of Groceries, Tinware, Hardware, Stove Pipe, Horse Shoes, etc. Hunters can have their wants supplied with loaded shells, powder, shot, and at the right price.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

Buds and blossoms, rich and sweet,
Birds and insects on the wing,
Busy housewives, flooded streets,—
All are signs of "Balmy Spring."
—*Original.*

We are not endeavoring to inscribed an ode to Gentle Spring but we want to remind you that the season of the year is here when

Wall Paper and Window Shades

are in demand. We have just what you want. All paper purchased from us will be trimmed without extra charge. Come and see the stock.

It is early for traveling but after a while you may want to take a little trip. You may need a

Trunk, Telescope or Satchel.

Permit us to remind you that we have just laid in a stock of these goods, which we are selling at reasonable prices. When you need anything of this kind give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.

P. S.—We have garden utensils for sale.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

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No. 113 Fourth St.

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H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

FALL - TRADE

Was never before on so broad and extensive a basis as it is with us this year. Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is much larger than usual. The constant and very decided increase in our business month after month aids us in turning goods over to our trade at more advantageous prices. It has taken years of persistent effort on our part to build up a business equalled by none in this county, and it has been accomplished by zealously guarding the interests of our customers in every way possible.

No section of the Store receives more attention than the

Groceries

We have always prided ourself on NICE CLEAN PURE GOODS.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
☞Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
☞Office on Main street, opposite depot.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

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—CARPET WEAVER.—

...l dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

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